Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

No. 15,996 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

FINAL VICTORY IS INEVITABLE, KURUSU AVERS

Says New History Being Written Over Ruins of Anglo-U.S. Imperialism

SPEAKS AT NAGOYA HALL

Ambassador Denounces Policy Of America and Britain to Halt Japan's Growth

Japan's ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia—a war she took up for the construction of a new East Asia and the liberation of East Asiatic peoples from Anglo-American oppression—is inevitable, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu told an audience at the Nagoya City Public Hall at 1 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Ambassador spoke on "The Current International Situation," the salient points of which follow:

"The most conspicuous proof of the enemy's political intrigue is to be found in the recent treachery by the Badoglio regime. Already, at the time of Italy's participation in the war, there was a subterranean opposition on the part of a section of the Royal family, the military and the Fascist Party to the war entry itself. It was mainly against this section that the enemy's machinations were directed.

"When, around the close of the North African campaign, a section of the Italian troops and part of the people at home began to show lack of fighting spirit and war-weariness, the United States and Britain intensified their propaganda. On July 16, the enemy issued a joint statement in the name of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and United States President Roosevelt to the effect that international relations based on mutual respect would be established in Europe if the Fascist and Reich regimes were repudiated.

Air Raids Intensified

"Simultaneously, the Anglo-Americans intensified air raids on Italy. On July 25, Il Duce Mussolini was caught when he emerged from the Royal Palace and was forthwith put in confinement.

"Subsequently, the Badoglio regime conducted truce negotiations with the Anglo-Americans, and on September 3 a truce agreement was concluded. But the Badoglio regime had given no notice of any kind to its allies in this connection. The truce agreement was kept secret for five days.

"Badoglio's defection, however, has had only a negligible effect on the general war situation. Rather, in a way, it has served to strengthen Germany's position, economic, political and military, in Italy and in the Balkans.

"Later, Germany succeeded in a miraculous rescue of Il Duce Mussolini, and a new Fascist government under his leadership has recently been set up. The new government has been accorded recognition by Japan, Germany and other Axis Powers, to the enemy's utter discomfiture.

"It was particularly Britain's traditional policy to keep the Soviet Union sealed in the Black Sea, not allowing it to advance to the Mediterranean. It is believed that various problems will probably arise centered on Turkish neutrality hereafter.

"In short, Anglo-American intrigue is the kind which does not care what methods are used as long as the objective is attained; Anglo-America pays no heed to promises or traditions, and kicks them overboard in order to make a trick, necessary at that moment, work. An extreme example is the fact that even the pact guaranteeing Polish safety, which was the direct cause for the outbreak of the present great war, was in reality turned into being merely a scrap of paper in order to give satisfaction to the Soviet Union. This sort of Anglo-American intrigue is not confined just to Europe; it appears around us in various forms here in the various nations in Greater East Asia.

Japan on Receiving End

"In the Japanese-American relations during the last 30 or 40 years, our nation was always on the receiving end; problems always were brought up by America. The rupture of the Japanese-American negotiations, in which I took part in their last stage, was also caused by this fundamental American attitude. Behind the rupture of the negotiations lay the British intrigue trying to

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Scouting by Corporal Paves Way for Big Drive on Enemy

3 Japanese Soldiers Crawl Through Munda Jungles to Recoinnoiter Yanks' Line; Foe's Ammunition Used to Deal Death Blow

By KENSHI MORIKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

Dark, rainy clouds hung low and several stars were shimmering dimly. The surface of the sea was pitch-dark and the Bairoko Harbor, New Georgia Island, lay wrapped in darkness. It was 8 p.m. on a certain day in July of 1943 when the intrepid XX Army Unit effected a surprise landing operation at Bairoko which is situated opposite Munda.

Prior to this, the enemy forces which had landed on Rendova Island, opposite Munda, had been continuing heavy air raids on Munda by waves of fighter-bomber formation and silenced the Japanese garrison forces at Munda with severe bombardment by heavy artillery and from warships. Enemy troops were being landed on the area between Munda and Bairoko successively to encircle the Japanese. Moreover, some enemy units had landed on the island at a point about 10 kilometers north of Bairoko and were advancing southward toward Bairoko.

When the XX Unit carried out the landing, the whole scene was wrapped in inky darkness and the air was repulsively damp. There was only one two-meter wide road leading to Munda which had been constructed by members of a Navy Landing Party. The road, constructed along the coast, was extremely marshy and the men of the XX Unit had to advance knee-deep in mud.

Advance Through Marshes

The advance along this marshy route was so difficult that the Unit found itself only two kilometers south of the Headquarters of the Navy Landing Party, at 3 a.m. on the following day.

At 4 a.m., the men of the Unit took breakfast and resumed their southward drive, headed by the vanguard company. Enemy scout planes roared over the thick jungles in twos and threes.

Around 10 a.m., sounds of gunfire began to reverberate; the vanguards seemed to have encountered enemy troops. Presently, enemy trench-mortars, machine-guns and automatic rifles began to roar as the foe's aircraft circled over the arena of battle in huge formations. The engagements grew in intensity as time passed.

At 11 a.m., orders came through: "The Tsukuni Unit will attack the enemy in front and shatter its strength."

Enemy Fire Intense

The Unit deployed along the small mountain front, crawling on fours over a jungle area at an incline of 40-50 degrees and pressed nearer and nearer the first-line positions of the enemy. The enemy's fire grew extremely fierce.

Corporal Hatsuyuki Tanaka led his light machine-gun squad in a sudden rush upon the enemy position facing him: "No Yankee bullets can find us. Nippon's first and foremost! At 'em boys! At 'em!"

Enemy rifle muzzles were turned at once on the Tanaka squad. The eyes of the men pressing forward shone from under their steel helmets like points of light and the squad moved as if rolled into a single ball of flame.

"Damn!" one of them suddenly shouted. Corporal Tanaka heard it even as he was concentrating every nerve on the charge now to be made.

"Who was that" he asked.

"First Class Private Saito, sir!"

"Wounded?"

"Only slightly, sir."

"Attend to it."

Shot in Head

"Yes, sir." Private Saito quickly bandaged his wound. "I'm ready, sir." He took up his rifle and lifted his head. At that very moment there came a rattle of a machine-gun. Saito gave an involuntary cry and sank to the ground. He had been shot through the head. Corporal Tanaka saw his subordinate fall as he turned to see how the wounded man was faring. His trained eyes immediately spotted an enemy sharpshooter perched on a tree.

"You've asked for it!" he muttered as he aimed his rifle at the American. The sharpshooter fell through the branches and leaves to the ground.

"Look out! There're enemy sharpshooters lurking up on the trees!" Corporal Tanaka transmitted the warning to his men. The squad was now within 30 meters of the lines.

"Tanaka squad's preparations for attack completed!"

At this moment, Adjutant Moriya carrying the instructions of the Unit Commander came hurrying up to the line. The instructions were for the Tsukuni Unit to suspend the frontal attack on the enemy positions. An orderly called Corporal Tanaka to the presence of Commander Tsukuni. There, Commander Takabayashi, Adjutant Moriya and Commander Tsukuni were standing, their expressions tense. The exchange of both gunfire and rifle fire was more furious than ever.

"Corporal Tanaka reporting, sir."

"Tanaka? Good." Commander Takabayashi thrust forward his mud spattered body.

"Order. Corporal Tanaka will go with two men as scouts to the rear of the enemy positions and reconnoiter their dispositions, terrain and especially points advantageous for attack. Return to Unit within an hour and a half."

Overwhelmed With Joy

Corporal Tanaka was overwhelmed with joy that the honor had been done him of being given orders in person by the Commander. It was an honor to himself, his squad, his Unit.

One p.m., Corporal Tanaka, followed by Superior Private Mitsugu Fukuyama and Superior Private Mitsuo Oki, retraced the muddy road through which they had come in order to steal behind the enemy lines. On their way, they met the Commander of the X X Unit.

"Where are you going?" Corporal Tanaka stated his scouting mission.

"An important task, eh? Well, good-bye and good luck."

The three crawled from one death-point to another through the swampy jungle area. Here giant trees grew thickly together and roots ran high criss crossing over the ground. Twines and twigs obstructed the way and it was difficult simply to walk.

Commander Gives Order

When Corporal Tanaka returned at 2:30 p.m., Commander Tokibe, Adjutant Moriya and Lieutenant Tsukuni all were anxiously waiting for him. Here Tanaka explained the situation in detail and completed his duty as a scout. Based on this report, the Unit Commander not long afterward issued this order: "The Tsukuni Unit will attack the enemy's rear and occupy that position." The Tanaka squad was given the mission of leading them.

The Tsukuni Unit lined up in a hollow in the jungle. After the men first bowed to the colors, Unit Commander Takabayashi said to them, "Officers and men! Give your all and do what is expected of you!" At 3:30 p.m. the Unit, in high spirits, moved forward through the valley.

"Advance to attack" the Unit Commander barked. The men crawled forward and closed in upon the enemy. The enemy still did not know that an attack was coming from its rear. Dusk began to fall over the jungle. When the Unit reached a point 40 meters from the enemy's first line, the order "Charge" was given.

Bayonets flashing and roars shaking the area the Japanese Forces surged upon the enemy like an avalanche. The panic-stricken enemy tried to fight back with machine-guns and automatic rifles, but was unable to withstand the surging Japanese rush. The enemy abandoned its first line and tried to resist stubbornly from the second line of defense.

"Here's our chance. Smash the second line and third line all at once!" Unit Commander Takabayashi bellowed, shaking his flashing sword. He charged in at the head of his men.

"Don't let the Unit Commander beat us!"

"Remember we're men from XX!"

"Get those X X Yankees!"

Japanese Make Advance

Shouting thus the men rushed forward, going over the bodies of their dead comrades, giving the enemy no chance to catch its breath. The Japanese Forces went through the third line, blasted the fourth line, the fifth line, and the sixth line and closed in rapidly upon the enemy's main position. Corporal Tanaka, who was on the extreme left flank with his five men made up his mind to be the first to reach the tents at the main enemy position. Hacking away with his sword, he hurtled through the sixth line and was about to charge into the enemy tents when three hand grenades exploded in front of him. Corporal Tanaka was

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BRIGHT FUTURE FOR P.I. IS SEEN BY FIRST ENVOY

Newly Named Ambassador to Manila Lauds Laurel in Resurrection of Isles

FILIPINOS HAIL CHOICE

Declare Shozo Murata Understands People and Conditions of Philippines

Ardent hope that the Philippines will make phenomenal developments after she has attained independence was voiced by Shozo Murata, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the future Republic of the Philippines, in his interview with newspapermen attached to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry held Tuesday morning.

"President-Elect Dr. Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines is a possessor of Oriental character," declared Ambassador Murata, "and the election by the Filipinos of this statesman as President-Elect is of great significance to the future of the new Republic.

Laud P.I. Leaders

"Dr. Laurel has firm determination to make his country a deserving member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In addition to this patriotic statesman, the Philippines has Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-Chairman of the Independence Preparatory Commission, who have consistently devoted themselves to the cause of the resurrected Philippines since the establishment of the Executive Commission.

"We can have a rosy hope on the future of this new member State of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with its 18,000,000 people steadily awakening to the cause of their country."

In referring to economic conditions in the Archipelago, Ambassador Murata pointed out that with the enforcement of various positive measures taken since the Military Administration was promulgated, the foundation for economic construction has already been laid. Mr. Murata said he expected that the new Republic will make a remarkable progress as the people become ever more enthusiastic and as peace and order will rapidly be established.

"In carrying out my duty as Ambassador," he stated, "I hope my connection with the military authorities there, official quarters and resident civilians as well as the Filipinos, which I had during my tenure of office as adviser to the Military Administration will prove serviceable."

Officials Laud Choice

Domei

MANILA, October 5.—The appointment of Shozo Murata, Highest Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, to the post of the first Japanese Envoy Plenipotentiary to the future Re-

(Continued on Page 2)

WEAK ECONOMY AILS CHUNGKING; CHIANG SCORED

Dissatisfied Faction Flays Dictator Is No Statesman; Kung Usurping Power

SOONG LAMPOONS CHIEFS

Schemes to Check Finance Minister's Influence; No Remedy To Fight Inflation Seen

Domei

PEKING, October 5.—That Chungking's economic machinery is facing total collapse was revealed by a certain leader of the Chiang Kai-shek camp who recently joined the National Government at Nanking.

"Since the 11th plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang held recently," declared the former Chungking leader, "Chiang Kai-shek has come to hold complete military and administrative powers. At the time immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, dissatisfaction was prevalent against Chiang's dictatorship but, at present, such a tendency has disappeared at least outwardly. In some quarters in Chungking, however, the opinion is gaining that though he is a hero, Chiang is no statesman.

"H. H. Kung, Finance Minister and concurrently Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, manages virtually all political affairs on behalf of Chiang and is gaining more and more power. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong's faction is designing to deprive Kung of his influences by denouncing his financial measures.

"According to the announcement issued by Finance Minister Kung at the end of 1942, the fapi notes issued between January and October of 1942 totaled $22,500,000,000, an increase of $8,500,000,000 over the issue during 1941. Kung confessed that the tendency of vicious inflation in Chungking is fatal, there being no counter-measure at all. He also revealed that under such unfavorable financial conditions, an economic collapse is inevitable within the coming two years and that financial reconstruction is impossible.

"With the people losing confidence in banks while 'black-market' thrives in parallel with the rise in prices, Chungking is sinking deeper and deeper into the abyss of financial chaos."

British Officials Shifted

Domei

LISBON, October 4.—The British Government made the following announcement regarding the changes in government personnel:

George Henry Hall of the Labor Party was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and James Purdon Lewes, Thomas of the Conservative Party as Chief of the Finance Department of the Admiralty.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, October 6, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

America Unmasked

NIPPON SANGYO—It is considered an incontestable fact that President Roosevelt entertains the ambition to run for a fourth term next year. His various recent activities overstepping the bounds of sane judgment, which may be regarded as preparations for the election campaign, have disclosed the imperialistic aggressiveness of American policy in all its lurid colors. The 1943 counter-offensive program is just another of those adventures in which American blood is to be ruthlessly shed to satisfy the insatiable personal ambition of the demagogue sitting in the White House. The various political measures accruing to this proposed counter-offensive are also undoubtedly aimed at securing votes for Roosevelt.

Equally well-known is the fact that Roosevelt in approving the choice of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, wished to put a spoke in the wheel of the Republicans wishing to send General Douglas MacArthur to the White House. There is also a political rivalry between Roosevelt and Churchill centering on the Badoglio regime. While the British are saying that the Badoglio Government is nothing but an Italian regime which has resigned, the United States is seeking to hoist it up as a link in the chain of anti-Axis forces opposed to the Fascist Republican Government of Italy. Roosevelt intends by this to use the Badoglio regime to flaunt before the American public the success of his intrigue so as to gain more votes.

Then, again, the reorganization of the State Department carried out by Roosevelt, the permanent establishment of the Anglo-American Joint General Staff and other measures—these all unmistakably tell of Roosevelt's inordinate ambition.

Roosevelt enraptured the refuge governments under the anti-Axis banner by flaunting before them the so-called "Four Freedoms" as his war objective. What particularly impressed the refuge governments was the "Freedom from Menace." Now that the guarantor of that "freedom" is turning the very menace, however, they are, no doubt, seriously perturbed. Still to trust America would be to dig one's own grave.

OUR FORCES FRUSTRATE RECONNAISSANCE RAIDS ON INDIAN OCEAN BASES

Japanese Inflict Stunning Blows On Chiang Forces in Wuhan Zone

108th Division in Nanchang Area Routed; 21st Company in Yingcheng Crushed; Guerillas in Hsiaokan Hit; Kwangteh Air Base Taken

Domei

HANKOW, October 4.—Crushing blows have been dealt to the enemy forces in the environs of the Wuhan area by the Japanese vanguard forces operating in that zone.

In the Nanchang area, the Japanese engaged the 108th Division commanded by Chieh Chi-wu, which possessed two heavy machine guns, at a point east of Jenkang City, 20 kilometers southeast of Nanchang early on the morning of September 24 and, after a two-hour battle, caused the enemy to flee southward, leaving 59 dead on the field. Fifteen enemy soldiers, one light machine gun and 21 rifles were taken by the Japanese.

Late at night on September 28, the Japanese Forces surrounded two battalions of the 108th Division in a night raid, and put them to rout. The enemy left 101 dead on the field. Fifteen enemy soldiers and prisoners, four light machine guns and 32 rifles.

21st Company Routed

In the Yingcheng area, the Japanese Units, at 7 a.m. on September 27, intercepted the 21st Company of the 11th Regiment of the New 4th Army, at a point north of Luchiakow, 35 kilometers southwest of Yingcheng, and routed it after inflicting crushing damage upon the foe, who abandoned one machine-gun of Czechoslovakian make, and nine rifles. Eleven enemy soldiers were captured.

In the Hsiaokan area, the Japanese Units stationed there launched a surprise attack on 200 guerilla bandits of the New 4th Army at Taiwushan, 30 kilometers east of Hsiaokan, and put them to rout. They left 14 dead on the field. The Japanese took nine prisoners.

In the Kanning area, the Japanese carried out mopping-up operations between September 17 and 27 and obtained the following results: An enemy force of 1,300 strong was encountered in 13 battles. The enemy abandoned 13 dead on the field. Twenty-nine prisoners were captured.

Kwangteh Airfield Taken
By a Domei Correspondent

JAPANESE BASE IN CHINA, October 4.—Close on the heels of the occupation of the Kwangteh enemy base in the five lake district on the evening of October 2, advancing Japanese Forces captured Kwangteh airfield.

The enemy were exerting frantic efforts to repair the above airfield which was put out of commission by repeated and intensive bombings of the Japanese.

With the object of reconstructing this air base not later than September, the enemy, using 700 to 800 native inhabitants, had embarked on extension work in August this year.

It was also revealed that the enemy were constructing subterranean hangars in which more than 10 bombers could be accommodated.

This fact indicates the enemy's tenacious attempt to air raid Japan from Kwangteh airfield.

According to a Chinese junior officer who was captured by the Japanese Forces, Chungking authorities requisitioned land owned by local inhabitants in order to extend the airfield, but due to the local inhabitants' resentment against Chungking, the work had failed to progress as scheduled.

BIG RIOT PREDICTED IN BENGAL PROVINCE

Taliba Says Anti-Axis Must End Famine or Military Plans Will Fail

Domei

MANILA, October 4.—Predicting a major uprising against the British on the part of the 47,000,000 people in Bengal Province, India, who are now suffering the worst famine in history, the Taliba, local vernacular, declared that "the food situation in India must be solved before any plans can be laid with a fairly reasonable prospect of success for a major Anglo-American operation."

Any anti-Axis action in India must necessarily depend on hunger-striken India for its supplies, the Taliba added.

Ridiculing the inability of Britain to remedy the situation, the journal emphasized that "famine, the national disease of India, certainly can never be remedied by such puerile measures as the ridiculous promotion of Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in southeastern Asia, to the rank of full Admiral, especially when such a promotion has not solved the trouble and dissatisfaction existing between anti-Axis groups concerning who should lead the forces in India."

Thus, Lieutenant-General Claude Auchinleck fails to see how he is regarded as the chief of the British forces in India, while Mountbatten is named the commanding officer in projected operation in that area, the Taliba said.

It was added that the "respective areas of operation between General Douglas MacArthur and Mountbatten have not been clearly defined and it will be extremely interesting to watch enemy attempts to hurdle difficulties and obstacles to carry out the proposed operation which, as predicted, will end in complete failure."

HUGE TAX INCREASE SEEN FOR U.S. PUBLIC

Bill Calling for $15-Billion Revenue Submitted to Congress—Bitter Fight Due

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 4.—A tax increase bill aiming at the staggering revenue of $15,860,000,000 was submitted to Congress by the United States Treasury Department, according to Washington dispatches reaching here. The bill had been previously submitted to President Franklin Roosevelt for approval.

Under the bill, there would be large-scale increases in the income, liquor, consumption and juridical person taxes, which aims to meet nearly half the State expenditures.

The proposed increase is reportedly unprecedented far increasing last year's tax boost and considerable bickering is expected in Congress deliberations.

Bigger Arms Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 4.—Munitions production program in the United States for next year calls for an expenditure of $78,000,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent over last year's program, according to recent reports from Washington.

Aircraft production will amount to 120,000, or 45 per cent of the total war production. The current year's aircraft production program called for an expenditure of $65,000,000,000 or 33 per cent of the whole program.

While it is reported that a large-scale increase in naval and mercantile shipbuilding cannot be expected, a fairly substantial increase is predicted.

U.S. Launches 2 Destroyers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 4.—The United States Navy Department announced that two destroyers, to be used for convoying purposes, were launched today, according to dispatches from Washington.

Enemy Planes Appearing Over Kar Nicobar and Andamans Are Routed

ARNDT POINT BOMBED

Japanese Raiders Bomb and Start Fires in Foe's Landing Positions

Domei

PENANG, October 5.—Reconnaissance air raids by the enemy on our bases in the Indian Ocean have invariably been successfully repulsed. One consolidated B-24 was driven back by our fighter planes when it appeared over a Japanese base on Kar Nicobar Island on the night of September 30. One North American B 25 was destroyed in an air combat over Port Blair in the Andamans on the afternoon of October 1. The plane was seen to flee, emitting white smoke. On the same day, one Consolidated B-24 was destroyed and put to rout by Japanese fighters over Saban Island, adjacent to the northern extremity of Sumatra. No damage was suffered on our side in any of the combats.

Side by side with the major operations in the Solomons area, the enemy has been intensifying guerilla warfare in and around the Arafura Sea and Gilbert and Nauru Islands to disturb our rear. More recently, the enemy has taken to reconnaissance raids against our bases in the Indian Ocean, but they have invariably been completely frustrated.

Arndt Point Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, October 5.—Imperial Navy Air Units early in the morning of October 1 raided Arndt Point, an enemy landing point at Finschhafen in New Georgia Island. Defying intense fire from enemy land batteries, the Japanese raiders carried out daring bombing operations and blasted and caused fires to break out at two points. All our planes returned safely.

Munda, Njai Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, October 5.—Imperial Navy Air Units at dawn and night on October 1, raided enemy positions at Munda in New Georgia Island and, carrying out accurate bombing raids, they blasted five points, two of which were set ablaze. Black smoke filled the sky. No damage was suffered on our side.

On the following night, October 2, our Wild Eagles strafed enemy positions at Munda and Njai on the eastern tip of New Georgia Island. At Munda, all the bombs released scored hits on enemy air-defense establishments and one point was set ablaze. An enemy position at Njai was also set ablaze. No damage was incurred on our side.

Chennault Admits Defeat

Domei

CANTON, October 5.—The Japanese Air Force in China has been expanded both in quality and quantity declared Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Air Force in China, according to a Chungking broadcast.

Speaking of the miserable state of the American Air Force which was beaten badly in the recent Japanese air offensive, Chennault declared, "The Japanese Air Force on the China front has recently been strengthened greatly. The Japanese planes are superior and the pilots are well-trained."

Laurel Returns

Domei

MANILA, October 5.—The Philippine Executive Commission at 6 p.m. today issued the following announcement:

"Jose P. Laurel, chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission, Jorge B. Vargas and Benigno S. Aquino, members of the same commission, who had been visiting Japan at the invitation of the Imperial Japanese Government, returned to Manila today, completing their mission."

HARDY INDIANS RUSH TO ENTER NEW ARMY

Subhas Bose's Fighting Men Sure of Victory; Undergo Rigid Training

Domei

SHONAN, October 4.—Today, the hearts of the men and officers of the Indian National Army was brimful of courage and confidence in the final outcome of their struggle against Britain.

Every time they shout "On to Delhi!" they renew their determination never to lay down arms until the decisive blow is struck upon the British, who for the past two centuries trampled upon India's 400,000,000.

Mobilized under the capable leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, the fast-expanding Indian National Army, with its immense quantity of excellent and most modern equipment, will give the British no end of trouble.

Rush to Volunteer

At present, no one is able to determine the size of the growing fighting force as a tremendous number of young and sturdy Indians are daily jamming various recruiting offices. Recruiting of doctors, mechanics, clerks, nurses and orderlies is going on in full swing.

While the regular troops of the army are being regrouped into trim fighting forces, new recruits from all parts of East Asia are also receiving a preliminary workout for the coming battle.

In Shonan and other places in Malai there are numerous schools for the retraining of officers as well as institutions for training recruits by experienced Hindu officers and non-commissioned officers. Recruits thoroughly enjoy their life at these schools.

Properly fed and clothed, these men take great pride in their appearance. Noteworthy is the perfect comradeship which prevails in the school.

The guard standing in front of the school will tell you: "We Indians never felt so close to each other as today. We are one solid fighting body."

Fresh, Full of Vigor

As dawn approaches, the quiet atmosphere is disturbed by marching steps of men coming out of their school compound, fresh and full of vigor for another day of intense training.

In the evening they return to their quarters, their uniforms soaked and perspiration dripping from their foreheads. Yet, there is not a sign to show that they are exhausted. Profound sense of duty to their motherland has made them withstand any form of difficulty and any type of training.

All recruits work day and night learning both practical and theoretical sides of fighting. Officers and non-commissioned officers demand that every recruit be able to fight and fight better.

Officers will occasionally shout, "More courage men! You're going to fight the British!" and day after day, whether raining or shining, recruits undergo training with all the realism of modern war.

There is no half-hearted carelessness about the training. Work is certainly hard but all of them are fascinated by it, fascinated because upon the outcome of their training depends the glory of their long-cherished independence.

MANCHOUKUO TO BOOST WILD SILKWORM OUTPUT

Antung Starts Campaign for Development of Nurseries And Quercus Serrata

Domei

ANTUNG, MANCHOUKUO, October 3.—With the establishment of a program to increase the output of wild silkworm cocoon by the Antung Provincial Government, the yearly output of wild silkworm cocoon in Antung Province, which amounts to 70 per cent of the entire output of Manchoukuo, is expected to increase to as much as 30-billion pieces in the near future.

In accordance with the program, all quarters concerned within the Province have already started measures for the development of silkworm nurseries and the multiplication of the growth of quercus serrata, which is fed to the wild silkworm for the improvement of the quality of the cocoon and the improvement in the management of sericulture.

Antung Province is exceedingly favorable for silkworm culture as quercus serrata can be planted in mountainous regions without hindering the planting of foodstuffs on the fields and since the climate in this Province is the most favorable for sericulture in the whole of Manchoukuo.

In addition, wild silkworm culture can easily be undertaken even by old men as well as women.

DEVELOPING NEW GUINEA

Brilliant Success Achieved in Various Fields In Short Time—Production of Foodstuffs, Others Pushed to Great Extent

By ICHIZO HISATSUNE
Of the Navy Press Corps

NEW GUINEA.—Directly upon landing on New Guinea on April 12 last year, the Naval Forces engaged in administrative activities.

New Guinea is a virgin land of some 400,000 square kilometers, an area larger than that of Japan Proper, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido combined. As the island faces many enemy bases, innumerable obstacles had to be overcome before it could be developed. One difficulty was the shortage of manpower. Only a small percentage of the whole population which stood at around 200,000 could be effectively mobilized for labor. Another was the scarcity of bottoms. In spite of all kinds of privations and hardships the Japanese military officers, in cooperation with the civilians, were able to accomplish a great deal and they are the people who have built the impregnable fortress which scans Northern Australia.

The civil department of the Military Administration in New Guinea must, first of all, do its utmost to cooperate with the Army and Naval Forces enabling the latter to carry out total warfare successfully and efficiently. It must always bear this in mind when engaged upon administrative and educational activities.

The central office is made up of one department and three sections while in the local districts 12 branch offices have been established. Some of these offices are located so near enemy bases that they must always be prepared against possible air raids. However, nothing daunted, the government officials are coolly carrying on in face every danger.

In each branch, office three to four Indonesians are employed while each village is placed under the direct control of a Papuan headman. For the purpose of further propagating the aim of the Japanese administration, an Indonesian employes' meeting is held regularly and the village headmen hold their meetings to discuss matters concerning their respective villages. Teachers and policemen are mostly picked from among the islanders. Adequate training for these men are now under consideration.

Doing Pacification Work

In view of the importance of the preservation of peace and order, the civil department, with the cooperation of the Military Forces, is doing everything possible in the work of pacification. Due to their untiring efforts, certain tribes, who were previously feared as head-hunters, have been completely won over and they now willingly assist whenever called upon to do so. Though some commodities are hard to obtain, rice, sugar, matches and other daily necessities are being amply distributed. Some tribes who were once referred to as cannibals, were found to be amiable and obedient.

Economic development and the bolstering of industrial enterprises is confronted with numerous difficulties as the island is absolutely devoid of industrial facilities. However, workers in the industrial field are devoting themselves to the herculean task of overcoming all obstacles and are rapidly developing the island's natural resources which are indispensable for the consummation of the current war.

With the aim of becoming self-sufficient in foodstuffs, the cultivation of rice is being strongly encouraged and areas that used to be given over to the growing of jute and cotton have now been replaced by rice-fields.

Plentiful production of beans and peanuts being assured, the manufacture of "miso" (soy-bean paste) has been commenced. As to fishery, the coastal waters abound in bonito and tuna. With a view to exporting these products, canning and fish-curing factories are now being constructed.

Meat being scarce at the moment, the amount of fish distributed is doubled for the time being, while pasture land is being enlarged and cattle-breeding encouraged. Native inhabitants are also urged to increase the production of sago-flour and copra which constitute their staple food, while the civil department has launched upon the task of cultivating wasteland in order to grow corn, tapioca, sweet potatoes, other vegetables, papayas and bananas. This policy of increasing production of foodstuffs has greatly stimulated the labor spirit among the native inhabitants.

Quinine is also being produced experimentally while the medicinal value of various herbs are being investigated with much success. The tannin obtained from the mangrove is exported to Japan to be used in the processing of leather.

With regard to the timber industry, a considerable amount of lumber is now supplied for military purposes over and above the demand within the island. The construction of paper manufactory is under way with the recent arrival of a number of technicians from Japan. The quality of the timber is inferior to that of the ironwood found in Sumatra but it can be used quite as well in building ships and houses. Dammar has also been discovered in various regions throughout the island.

The tapping of petroleum and iron sources which are vital to the war effort, has been started by the special investigation corps.

Salt, indispensable to the chemical industry, and soda will be made available in the very near future. A substitute for cement is now produced in quantities by grinding the coral reefs into powder and adding a certain proportion of cement. It is already widely used in the construction of highways. However, it cannot be gainsaid that large scale industrial activities are still a thing of the future.

The civil department is levying a poll-tax starting from August. The amount, however, is a good deal less than the four guilders per person imposed by the now defunct Dutch administration.

As regards currency, the guilder and the military note are set at par and the circulation of the latter is proving satisfactory. Soon after landing on the island, the Japanese Forces officially fixed the prices of some 30 different goods, thus effectively stabilizing the daily livelihood of the people.

Bank Branch Established

The Bank of Japan established a branch office close upon the heels of the landing of the Japanese Forces. By lending capital to industrial enterprises it is aiding in the development of the island. The Bank of Taiwan lends money to individuals and accepts deposits from the people in general.

Ships being the only means of transportation, the building of wooden vessels are encouraged utilizing the enormous timber resourves. At the same time all available barges and sailing-boats have been mobilized for this purpose. In addition, the construction of roads and bridges are being earnestly undertaken thanks to the untiring efforts of the engineering corps and to the unreserved cooperation of the islanders.

On July 15, wireless service was commenced between the island and other parts of the Southern Regions. Telegraphic service was opened between New Guinea and Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, Chosen, China, Hongkong and other Japanese occupied areas. Money orders, postal savings and parcels are now accepted at the post office.

The island is covered with dense jungle excepting along the coast and river banks. Those who live in the hinterlands still lead a primitive life, completely oblivious of the outside world. The Papuans, who inhabit the coast, are comparatively well civilized and are engaged in fishery and agriculture. The most civilized are the Indonesians who are mostly employed in agriculture or work in minor positions in government offices.

The native people are simple and religious but their standard of culture is extremely low. While some adhere to Christianity and others follow Mohammedanism, the majority are worshippers of idols. As a general policy the inhabitants are given complete freedom in the field of religion.

Temperature Not High

Despite the fact that the island is directly on the Equator the temperature is not so high as may be imagined and it is not unbearably hot throughout the year. Malaria and dengue fevers are rampant due to the lack of knowledge of sanitation and to the total absence of medical facilities. It is said that 80 per cent of the native people are malaria patients. With the aim of eradicating malaria, weeds have been cleared, ditches and streams cleaned and hospitals installed where proper medical treatment can be accorded. A great number of native people also suffer from skin trouble, tuberculosis and other tropical ailments. It has been discovered that many do not live to much more than 30.

Special investigation corps are organized by those selected by government offices and private institutions. It consists of several groups including those responsible for geographical survey, agriculture and fisheries and also those in charge of medical science, hydraulic power and other scientific investigations. During the last year and a half the same corps, accompanied by the volunteer service corps of the southern areas and a few students, went into the depths of the jungles at the risk of their lives and brought back a report which will not only contribute to the further development of the island but will greatly enrich Nippon's scientific knowledge.

Who would have imagined that Japan would be able to give new life to an island which was practically dormant and hidden from the eyes of the world for so many centuries? The brilliant success achieved, within such an amazingly short space of time, can only be attributed to the spirit of self-sacrifice and undying sense of loyalty and devotion of the Japanese officials and civilians who left their homes to serve their country in a distant land and who, even now, are enduring untold hardships, with grim determination, to fulfil their mission.

Sportsmen in Shonan Have Active Time—Radio Calisthenics Gaining in Popularity

Domei

SHONAN, October 4.—Sports occupy an important role in the new social life of Shonan. With the Shonan Sports' Association taking the lead as a cosmopolitan organization, there is a year-round schedule including tennis, hockey, cricket, baseball, basketball and soccer. Swimming, tennis and golf are enjoyed by thousands at the many pools, courts and golf courses schattered throughout the Island.

For those who are not particularly interested in any sport, there is always the radio calisthenics which is rapidly gaining in popularity.

A familiar sight is that of Government officials gathered in front of the City Hall every morning to engage in a few minutes of rhythmic exercise before beginning the day's work.

Scouting by Corporal Paves Way for Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

wounded severely and knocked down. Through dimming consciousness, he heard shouts of Banzai and thought, "Ah. We have captured the enemy position."

In the sky were more than 70 enemy planes, including the dual-fuselaged Lockheed P-38's and bombers. They were slowing circling overhead. "Damn it. An enemy raid", thought corporal Tanaka as he gripped his rifle tightly. Suddenly green puffs began to open up in the sky and these started to float slowly to earth.

Corporal Tanaka was gripped with a feeling of tenseness as he thought, "Damn it Parachute troops. Pretty smart for the enemy." But this tenseness was quickly turned to joy. The parachutes carried bundles of ammunition and food. "Banzai!" Jumping with joy the men began to gather up these wonderful presents from Roosevelt. Enjoying the situation they said, "Distributed food and ammunition by the enemy and to use it to beat the enemy. Nothing could be better."

Their spirits pushed up still more, the X X Unit smashed through the central part of the enemy, dealing it an annihilative blow, and cutting through still untrodden jungles, continued their advance to Munda.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 4

Several local Soviet thrusts against the narrow Kuban bridgehead were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. On the middle Dnieper the German troops, attacking the enemy fighting groups which had crossed the river, achieved good successes despite the violent resistance. In the district of the Pribet estuary yesterday and in the area west of Smolensk, the Soviets also attacked in vain with major formations. In the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front only local, although at some places embittered fighting, took place.

On the southern Italian front, several thrusts, carried out by the British and Americans, with the support of tanks, in the area north of Naples and northwest of Foggia were repulsed and several enemy tanks were destroyed.

On the island of Corsica the enemy yesterday repeatedly attacked our rear guard positions near Bas. They were, however, repulsed after a brief engagement. In Istria the German troops successfully continued their operations against the communist bands. After having mopped up the district east of Goers as well as east and south-east of Trieste, several partisan groups were annihilated.

Yesterday enemy air formations bombed places in the occupied western districts. The population suffered losses and considerable destruction was caused, particularly to residential quarters of several Dutch towns. Last night enemy bombers attacked Cassel. The damages particularly in the ancient parts of the city are considerable. The population suffered heavy losses. The air defense have so far destroyed 44 enemy planes. Another two, including a four-engined flying boat were shot down west of England.

The Luftwaffe bombed airdromes and other military installations in England. German long range batteries shelled the British coast last night scoring hits on Ramsgate, Deal, Dover and Folkstone.

2 BURMESE LITERATI DUE FOR STUDY HERE

Maung Ba Twan, Thein Mon La Recognized for Services In Cultural Interchange

Domei

RANGOON, October 5.—The longing of two Burmese men of letters will be gratified shortly when they arrive in Japan to study. They are Maung Ba Twan and Thein Mon La, who were accorded official recognition by the Directorate General of the Japanese Military Administration in Burma for services in cultural interchange between the two countries. They will stay in Japan for three years, during which time they will major in Japanese literature at the expense of the Japanese Government.

Mr. Twan is an experienced writer and has made a name for himself as translator. His translation of "Bushido" by Dr. Inazo Nitobe has won great popularity. He was formerly lecturer at the College of Literature, Rangoon University. Since the establishment of the Administration, he has been working for its Translation Bureau.

Mr. La is the translator into Burmese of the "Japanese History and Culture" published by the Japan Culture Promotion Society. He has had a rich experience not only as a translator but as a writer as well.

On the occasion of his impending departure for Japan, Mr. Twan said: "I had no idea that my dream would come true so soon in the midst of the war. There is much that I should like to do, but my greatest task is to delve into the cultural traditions of Japan and transmit them to our countrymen with a view to contributing toward the conduct of the war, the promotion of culture and progress in every branch of Burmese national activity."

ROOSEVELT WARNS CIVILIAN DEFENSES

Explains Communique Regarding Volunteers

Domei

LISBON, October 4.—President Roosevelt said that the War Department's announcement relieving volunteers from manning the Aircraft Warning Service 24 hours daily should not be interpreted to mean that the time has come for the demobilization of civilian defense, it is reported from Washington.

He explained that re-adjustments have been made in recognition of the overwhelming needs of manpower for other vital wartime duties. He said that the War Department is assuming the risk of small-scale air-raids in order to release some Aircraft Warning Service manpower and facilities toward providing the necessary strength to "several American military drives expected to continue against the enemy far into the future."

President Roosevelt added: "Along our coasts where the consequence of small scale air-attacks cannot be dismissed I ask for continued service and vigilance on the part of air-raid wardens and other air-raid protection volunteers.

ADMIT KWANGTEH FALL

Nippon Forces Captured City in Day, Says Chungking

Domei

CANTON, October 5.—The fact that the Japanese Forces, which had launched offensives around the Five Lakes district, commenced operation of the Air Force, and, on the same night, entered the city, was admitted by the Chungking Military Committee in its announcement regarding the war situation yesterday, according to a broadcast from Chungking. It is further reported that since then, devastating battles have been waged in the suburbs of the city, resulting in heavy losses to the Chungking army.

SUPPLIES TO U.S. REVEALED

$350,000,000 Worth of Commodities Sent by Australia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 4.—Through reciprocating lend-leasing based on the Lend-Lease Pact, Australia has supplied America with $350,000,000 worth of commodities up till now, Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States declared today, according to information from Washington. Dixon also asserted that this figure amounted to one-sixth of the entire Australian expenditures for this fiscal year.

Yokoyama Given New Post

Captain Kuranosuke Yanagisawa, Senior Adjutant of the Navy Ministry, will be transferred to a certain important position at sea and Captain Ichiro Yokoyama was appointed to replace him, the Navy Ministry announced at noon Tuesday.

Culture Body in China To Push Drive Against Anti-Nippon Elements

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 5.—The Shanghai chapter of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Society decided to send messages to President Wang Ching-wei and Prime Minister Hideki Tojo affirming their resolve to carry out an all-out cultural drive against Chinese Communists and the Chungking regime, at a meeting held at the Cathay Hotel here yesterday afternoon. The meeting, which was the first general assembly since the recent general reformation of the Society to intensify the cultural offensive, was attended by approximately 300 members under the chairmanship of Mayor of Shanghai Chen Kung-po.

Bright Future For P.I. Is Seen By First Envoy

(Continued From Page 1)

public of the Philippines, has been loudly acclaimed here as another manifestation of Japan's benevolent interest in the Filipino people.

Government officials and the people alike hailed the happy choice of Mr. Murata who, during almost one year in the Philippines, made numerous friends among the Filipino people.

Filipinos especially welcomed the appointment of Mr. Murata not only because of his deep friendship and love for Filipinos but for his wide knowledge and understanding of the people and conditions of the Philippines. They say that "he is the ideal man for the post."

Officials closely associated with the new envoy, described him as a "quiet, unassuming and scholarly man who knows more about the Philippines than most Filipinos."

The selection of the Ambassador to the Philippines is hailed by all Filipinos who see in Japan's gesture, a prelude to the inauguration of diplomatic relations with Japan and other members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Under the constant domination of Spain and the United States for almost four hundred years, it will be the first debut of the Philippines' diplomatic theater as a free and independent country in the comity of nations.

U.S. Discussing Problem

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 4.—The problem of Philippine independence which the United States was unable to tackle, and which was solved by Japan, continues to be widely discussed among Americans and American journals.

The sweeping changes brought about by Japan's spectacular victories in the War of Greater East Asia are apparently still not realized by the people of the United States where East Asiatic problems are being discussed on the basis of the old order which no longer exists.

The Washington Post, in discussing the Tydings Resolution to grant immediate "independence" to the Philippines, asked whether this resolution might not be interpreted to mean a "desire on the part of Congress to wash its hands of the Philippines." However, the United States' wish to keep the Philippines shackled to American economy was voiced by the journal when it asked what the economic future of the Islands would be without a long-term trade agreement.

The journal went on to say that there was also the problem of Philippine defense, following liberation, and pointed out that Walter Lippmann argued that the Tydings Resolution, admittedly, was mere propaganda and that it would serve a better purpose if the United States took seriously this question of the grant of independence which must be accompanied by the formation of a reliable regime which will give security in the Pacific.

The journal further quoted Lippmann as saying that this is true not only as far as it concerns the Pacific where high-sounding generalities can no longer pass as substitutes for foreign policy, but also in Europe where the United States must discard debates in the abstract and go on to practical negotiations and concrete agreements with other great powers.

FINAL VICTORY SURE, DECLARES KURUSU

(Continued From Page 1)

draw the United States into war in order to aid Britain break through the crisis in its war against Germany, and the American machinations to overcome the opposition of numerous Americans against a war with Japan by starting a war making it appear as though the war were forced on America by Japan, thus to attain its aim to control the world. This must be considered the whole reason why Japan's efforts, continued till the end of the negotiations, to find some way to a peaceful solution, finally ended in vain. All things considered, everything has happened because America, in its desire to dominate the Pacific, does not like the existence of a powerful Japan and holds the fundamental policy of trying to crush Japan and render it unable to rise again.

"Considering next the relations between Japan and Britain, it is found that Britain, together with America, came out with a policy to use China, making it increase its anti-Japanese movement, thus to prevent Japan from becoming powerful and at the same time to protect its various rights held since the Opium War.

"Fearing that Japan's rise might arouse the racial consciousness of other colored peoples in East Asia thus upsetting Britain's policy of oppressing the Asiatics, Britain racked her brains to map out plans for destroying Japan. Being great naval Powers which can dominate the Seven Seas, Britain and the United States contemplated to smash Japan, the only naval Power that can compete with them.

"The Japanese people must bear in mind that Britain and America have strong hatred against Japan due to the reasons I mentioned just now. The mounting animosity and fighting spirit of the Anglo-Americans can be gauged by the mobilization plans of these countries. Prior to Pearl Harbor, the United States had only less than 1,000,000 troops, army and navy combined, but her military strength reached 9,300,000 in June this year and it is expected to be increased to 10,800,000 by the end of this year. In the field of production also, the total number of laborers in the United States is expected to reach 64,000,000 by the end of this year, out of which woman workers total 16,000,000 at present.

"It is a matter for satisfaction that the relations between Japan and Germany are becoming ever stronger. As the Anglo-American Powers are obviously hoping that these two Axis Powers may be estranged, it is necessary to solidfy our relationship with Germany in military affairs as well as in diplomacy and thus to bring about favorable diplomatic relationship by close and vigorous cooperation.

"While the relations among the Axis countries remain unshakable, anti-Axis countries are at odds relative to various problems. As for the relationship between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other, a persistent discord of opinion is evident between them in regard to the second front issue and future European problems. Whereas the Soviet Union is dissatisfied with the failure on the part of the Anglo-American Powers to form a second front, the latter countries seem to be desiring that the Soviet Union and Germany may fall together so that they may get a better position in the post-war world.

"Even in regard to Anglo-American relations, while Britain is strongly advocating the so-called Europe first policy, the United States is insisting on a policy of Pacific first. At the frequent conferences of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt various arguments seem to have been exchanged on this matter. As regards Chungking, it is appealing to the United States and Britain for more aid but it seems to have been completely left to its own devices by them although there is much discussion regarding a three-Power conference or an Anglo-American alliance.

"The Soviet Union is insisting on the formation of a second front partly because it is opposed to the long war at first advocated by the United States. Britain, too, appears to be anxious to terminate the war as quickly as possible by reason of the tremendous sacrifices it has already made and domestic circumstances demanding an early peace.

"In view of the foregoing circumstances, it is quite significant that our country is securing such brilliant victories in the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is progressing so satisfactorily, new history being written over the ruins of Anglo-American imperialism. The factors for our inevitable ultimate victory no doubt lie conjointly in these things.

"The construction of a new East Asia and liberation of East Asiatic peoples declared by us do not form a mere temporary, expedient policy but they constitute the substance of the very war we are fighting, aroused after having endured for so many years the oppression and exploitation perpetrated against us and our comrade nations of East Asia, a sanguinary war to share the happiness and prosperity possible only through construction with all the rest of Greater East Asia. Consequently, if we consolidate our unity with our allies and strengthen our own internal structure, thoroughly enforcing our so-called new policy toward East Asia for the liberation and construction of Greater East Asia, then our struggle, sanctioned by the general trend of the world and approved by Heaven, will be attended by results it so well merits, so that even the United States and Britain will be compelled to accept them. Thus I am convinced that the glory of ultimate victory cannot fail to shine upon the heads of the peoples of East Asia."

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BATANGAS PROSPERS; BIG CROPS EXPECTED

People Exerting Every Effort To Attain Self-Sufficiency of P.I.

Domei

MANILA, October 4.—Fully aware of their responsibilities as citizens of the future Republic of the Philippines, inhabitants of Batangas Province are exerting every effort to achieve economic self-sufficiency in the islands, according to Hilarion Silayan, Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

On returning recently from an inspection tour in Batangas, Mr. Silayan expressed his admiration for the industry of the people who, are cooperating wholeheartedly in constructive enterprises to produce not only for themselves but for the people elsewhere.

Bumper Crop Expected

He declared that miles and miles of rice fields in Batangas have strengthened his conviction that the province will have a bumper rice crop this year, in consonance with record crops expected in other regions of the archipelago.

The authorities have been extending every necessary aid to farmers by giving technical and material assistance, and it is understood that the provincial experimental station or nursery, under the supervision of Arcadio P. Piamonte, Provincial Agronomist, cooperates with farmers, providing seeds and seedlings free, or sells at nominal costs.

According to Mr. Piamonte, the rice crop this year will surpass last year's yield while the harvest of other crops is expected to reach a new high.

The fact that rehabilitation and production are being vigorously pushed by the people themselves, reflects the spirit of the people and their confidence in the future independent Philippines.

Batangas is anticipating a big output of rice and corn, as well as beans and citrus fruits, which are finding ready consumers in Manila.

Is Fertile Province

As one of the most fertile province in the Philippines, Batangas is keeping pace with other regions in the attainment of economic self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Meanwhile, other industries are also flourishing such as horse-breeding, poultry raising and pottery. Batangas ponies are reputed for fleetness of foot and endurance, while Batangas chickens compare with the best anywhere. The long-neglected pot-making industry is now finding new impetus in the province, with the people enthusiastically engaged in making potary not only as a household industry but on a large scale.

Spectacular progress is being made in Batangas as a result of the new spirit inculcated in the people. It typifies the spirit of the new Philippines which prevails in every corner of the islands which is the best indicator of a bright future for the new Republic to be.

LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(V)

By Ki Kimura

After listening to the story of the confiscation of the Hosho Maru, Dr. Laurel nodded to himself twice or thrice and quietly remarked, "So, this is the case you have brought to me." He was sitting in his office in Paco, in Manila City. It was December, and the weather just like that of late spring in Japan. From the window could be seen the backyard decked with flowers of mingled hues. Some of them looked as if they might be those of peas.

"Have you got the written verdict with you?" Dr. Laurel asked.

"Yes, here it is," Mr. Yamataka replied, as he produced it from his brief-case. It took some time for Dr. Laurel to read it through and ponder over the contents, while Mr. Yamataka sat smoking a cigarette.

"I see," finally the lawyer said to himself, as he wrote down something in his memorandum book. Turning around to his visitor again, he said, "I can think of three reasons why the boat was seized. First, the Hosho Maru entered a harbor prohibited by law to accommodate foreign ships, and did not report on its entrance. Second, it was taken for granted that the boat had fished in the preserve. Third, the boat is suspected of having smuggled in opium, alcohol and other things prohibited by law."

"It is exactly as you say."

"Therefore, if the owner of the boat is proved innocent, the boat will be eventually returned to him. Isn't that it?"—the lawer clarified the case.

"I think so," replied his visitor.

"Well, now let me see. The things confiscated by the Customs officers include a map, a flag, personal letters, seven bags of rice, a rice-box containing three sharks, three tuna fish, and three barrels of mullet."

"Mullets are used as bait in Japan."

"Anyhow, no forbidden goods were discovered, that's certain."

"Perhaps if some bottles of whisky had been concealed in the boat and had been offered to those Customs officers, things might have turned out differently," Mr. Yamataka remarked jokingly.

"You hit it right there. After all, the owner of the boat could not have known that as he was too honest and upright." Thus saying, Dr. Laurel laughed out loud as though enjoying his own joke.

Dr. Laurel has a habit of casting down his eyes when he talks, and ordinarily looks somewhat gloomy and reserved. But when he laughs, the clouds instantly clear from his face and his expression of a sudden becomes cheerful and forceful.

"I do not know much about law, but I thought perhaps if the suspicion of having fished in the preserve and of smuggling be cleared, the issue could be solved. Here is Dr Adams' signed statement," Mr. Yamataka remarked hopefully, as he again opened his brief-case.

"I see," Dr. Laurel said, and stetched out a hand for the statement.

"Dr. Adams is head of the Fishery Section of the Science Bureau here in Manila. At the time of the inspection of the Hosho Maru, he accompanied the Customs officers. He mentioned at the time something about the eyes of fish," Mr. Yamataka explained.

"Yes, it's written here. 'Their bright eyes—,'"

"That's it. He says that the eyes of the fish were still bright, that is, they were still unglazed, proving that the fish had been caught not so long ago. That's why he decided that they must have been caught, not in the open sea but in the coastal waters of the Philippines."

"I suppose I must first do some research work on the eyes of fish before I begin on the case. Quite a job, isn't it? It says here also that the boat was loaded with too much rice, apparently more than sufficient for consumption by the crew."

"I can explain that easily. In the course of the preliminary examination, the captain was asked in what direction he was wont to cruise, and he answered that that was rather impossible to say as he went wherever there was fish. He added that sometimes he would sail out to spots which required 24 to 36 hours to reach." Mr. Yamataka said.

"It is written here just as you have stated." Thus saying, Dr. Laurel looked again through the signed statement and tapped certain parts with a forefinger.

"The Filipino Customs officers, decided that the crew of the Hosho Maru must have planned a two or three-day cruise. However, for that the seven bags of rice were far too much and therefore it was evident that the crew had deliberately planned to fish in Philippine waters. "But," Mr. Yamataka continued, "this deduction was made by men who knew nothing about fishing and the perils of the sea. Fishermen continue at their work as long as they can when they run into waters where fish are abundant. It is not seldom that they stayed out for over a month." Mr. Yamataka was not reticent in revealing his knowledge of fishing as head of a fishing corporation.

"You're right. And when they are hit by a storm, they often drift for three to five weeks and sometimes are washed ashore on an unknown island. It is common knowledge throughout the world that in anticipation of such mishaps, seamen load their boats to full capacity with foodstuffs. In my opinion the crew of the Hosho Maru has not done anything out of the ordinary." Thus Dr. Laurel also manifested his knowledge of the lives of fishermen.

"The person who delivered the verdict apparently had no idea as to the relation between space and time," he continued.

As though to terminate the interview, he quickly folded up the documents and said, "The most important thing here is to ascertain, and prove, that the day the Hosho Maru drifted into the harbor was stormy and that the crew could do nothing but be swept into the Salomague harbor. On your part, will you collect as much evidence as possible to prove that the weather was stormy and windy? I will look after judicial matters in connection with the presentation of a demand for revision of the previous verdict," Dr. Laurel stated encouragingly.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Calendar

A violin recital by Haruhiko Okami, accompanied by Miss Toshiko Okami, Friday, October 8, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Handel's Sonata No. 6 in E major; Vieuxtemps' Concerto No. 5 in A minor; de Falla's Nanna Jota; Tschaikowsky's Serenade Melancholic; Sarasate's Maragenia; Pugnani-Kreisler's Prelude Allegro.

The "Popular Concerts of Serious Music" offered by the Kondo Music Office, Saturday, October 9, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists includes Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano and the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock. The program includes Narita's "Hamabe-no-Uta"; Chopin's Piano Concerto in E minor Op. 11; Dvorak's Slavonic Dance; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2; J. Strauss' Perpetuum Mobile; Kaiserwalzer; Radetzky March.

A vocal recital by Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, accompanied by Miss Tame Usami at the piano, Sunday, October 10, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Japanese lyric numbers by contemporary composers, Italian songs, arias from French operatic numbers and also arias from modern Italian operatic compositions.

The special concert sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, Monday, October 11, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Professor Leonid Kreuner will be conductor-soloist of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. The program includes Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5, (Professor Kreutzer: soloist); Haydn's Symphony No. 1, in addition to Midori Hosokawa's Symphony Suite "Fuji" which will be conducted by the composer.

A joint recital by Madame Tamaki Miura, Lyrico-dramatic soprano, and Madame Chieko Hara, piano, Tuesday, October 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The complete cycle of Schubert's "Winterreise" will be rendered by Madame Miura.

The first concert sponsored by the Arts Elevation Society, Thursday, October 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. The artists includes Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, accompanied by Yoshinao Nakada. The program includes (violin solo) Bach's Sonata in G minor No. 1 (without accompaniment); Tschaikowsky's Waltz in G major; Schubert-Auer's Serenade; Kreisler's Vienna Rhapsody; Pugnani's Prelude and Allegro; (Vocal solo) Japanese lyric numbers by Akiyoshi, Hirai and Tanaka; Operatic arias from Mascagni's Cavalleria Rusticana; Verdi's Il Trovatore and Bizet's Carmen.

A concert under the joint auspices of Nakatani, Takeuchi and Kondo Music Offices, Thursday, October 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists includes Miss Miyeko Kako, sporano; Kenshu Wanibushi, violin; Takashi Kurata, 'cello; Susumu Nagai, piano and Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor. Piano accompaniment by Miss Yasuko Tani and Shinichi Takata.

A concert by the Kaiyo Brass and Band conducted by Reunobu Sakai, Friday, October 15, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists includes Soichiro Namioka, tenor; Miss Kikue Takita, soprano. The piano accompaniment by Ichiro Onozaki. The program also includes ballet by Yusaku Azuma and his ballet troupe.

A concert by the Tokyo Academy of Music, Saturday, October 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The Academy Orchestra and chorus conducted by Professor Helmut Fellmer and Kunihiko Hashimoto. The soloists include Miss Haruko Asakura, piano and Yoshiaki Fujii, tenor. The program includes Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony," Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor Op. 54, K. Hashimoto's "Hymuns to the Heroic Soul," a cantata dedicated to the memory of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

A concert on Saturday, October 16, at 6.30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. The artists includes Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano, Takashi Kurata, 'cello, Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano and Toroku Takagi, piano.

The 22nd subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Monday, October 18, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano. The program includes Wagner's "Fliegende Hollander" Overture; Aria from Opera, and numbers by Japanese composers (soprano solo with orchestra); Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony.

FIGHT TILL VICTORY VOWED BY MUSLIMS

Japan's Aims Give Impetus to Wipe Out Anglo-Saxons, Say Javanese Journals

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 4.—All local journals devoted their editorials to the significance of Lebaran Festival celebrated this year, pointing out that with the end of the month of fasting, Muslims ar gaining a new lease on life and are strengthening anew their determination to bring the current war to a brilliant conclusion.

The Pembangoen stated that just as the Muslims can enjoy Lebaran only if they successfully undergo the fast, so will nations in East Asia earn prosperity and peace only if they are able to pass through this present gruelling test of endurance and self-sacrifice.

The Asiaraya declared that this joyous day, which symbolizes eternal peace represents the common ideal of all human beings but pointed out that this ideal can never be realized if there exist nations, which continuously try to exploit others. The paper stressed that everyone must, therefore, do his share in the task of defeating the Anglo-American Powers in order to attain this ideal.

The Sina Matahari expressed the conviction that Muslims, during their fast, had definitely seen the light of truth and have come to realize the real aims and ambitions of the Anglo-American races toward Islam. They have, moreover, become aware of Japan's noble intention regarding their religion; consequently, the Muslims the world over have been given tremendous impetus to oppose the Anglo-American aims and fight till victory.

The Tjahaja remarked that the Lebaran festival will enable Indonesians to strengthen themselves spiritually and materially and the energy gained will be offered to Japan for the realization of the arms of the sacred war.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The two performances at the Kabukiza will be repeated next month. The matinee program will be headed by Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kikugoro Onoye. The evening show will have Kichiyemon Nakamura, Kikugoro Onoye and Sojuro Sawamura in the stellar cast.

The Shinsei Shimpa theatrical troupe, which is now playing at the Meijiza, will be transferred to the Tokyo Gekijo next month. It is not know yet whether Rokuro Kitamura will play with the Shinsei Shimpa next month, although he is currently appearing in a special performance at the Meijiza.

"Bell," a new drama by Onitaro Oka, which the Zenshinza theatrical group is planning to present next month at the Shimbashi Embujo, will be booked in the list of the national drama sponsored by the Board of Information.

After 19 years of screen life, Miss Kinuyo Tanaka, star actress of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, will assume the stage activity in the near future under the banner of the Shochiku Theatrical Company. In 1924, Miss Tanaka made her screen debut and has continuously been playing an important part in the Shochiku's silver screen.

The Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka which played in the metropolis early this summer has decided to play at the local Shimbashi Embujo in December after a lapse of five months.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA.
Roman Dukson

A cello recital was given last Thursday evening at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program included Lalo's Concerto in D minor, Unaccompanied Suite No. 3 in C major by J. S. Bach, "Phantasy on a Japanese Folk-Melody" Op. 8 by Ikenouchi, "Nocturne" and "Crepuscule" by Otaka, "Elegie," Op. 24 by Faure, "Malaguena," Op. 165, No. 3, by Albeniz, "Gavotte Tendre" by Paul Hillemarcher, and 'Requiebros" by Gaspar Casado. Miss Yoshiko Kosono accompanied him throughout the program.

A cello recital is a thing so rare and far between in any part of the world. The reason being fairly obvious: firstly, there are not many players on this instrument, comparatively speaking; secondly, as a musical instrument, it has a rather limited tonal coloring unless it is handled by a master-player like Casals, and the literature for the instrument, too, is not very extensive.

The Lalo Concerto, though full of Gallic elegance and fluency, might not have appealed quite so much to the mere sophisticated, was played in a masterly fashion by this highly gifted cellist. Especially, in the Intermezzo (where the cantabile alternates with the rhythmical figurations in the form of Andantino and Allegro), he brought out some of the pleading, lyrical qualities very well indeed: in the Finale, an animated mood together with a strong local coloring were given an appropriate depiction with his sense of verve.

The piece de resistance, however, was the Unaccompanied Suite (C major) by Bach; here the cellist's pure style came to the fore combined with his sympathetic warm tone, the work was listened to with unusual audience without diminution throughout the whole "dances" or Fugue in any of those Unaccompanied Partitas or Sonatas of Bach should be considered the hall-marks of musical attainment.

Beginning with the noble "Prelude" through the rather playful "Allemande" and "Courante", the majestic "Sarabande" and especially the expressional contrast brought about in the "Bourree 1" and "Bourree 2" was highly gratifying.

The latter half of the program contained items for cello and piano by contemporary Japanese composers; the "Phantasy on a Japanese Folk-Melody" by Ikenouchi seemed to have captured some original notes by way of depiction and it was played excellently by the cellist. A lovely lyrical moment was evinced in Faure's "Elegie"; as a delightful contrast, Albeniz's "Malaguena" was given with all the Spanish abandon. There some unusually beautiful as well as effective moments in Cassado's "Requiebros." At the conclusion of his arduous program, he was justly encored.

Mr. Dukson has a mastery of his instrument. His intonation is true and excellent, and his range and control of tone, if not exceptional, are quite up to any exigencies. If his artistic trend is not for brilliance or exaggerated ardour, it is amply compensated in his desire to probe deeper into the music within his artistic range. Especially of note is his bowing, which is chiefly responsible for his well defined contrast in phrasing, tonal coloring and dynamic shading.

Miss Kosono at the piano played a very integral role as an accompanist, though a thought more flexibility in general would have added so much to her already excellent, solid musicianship.

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Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1943

'Me Too'

The United States must be discomfited indeed by the forthcoming independence of the Philippines. Forty years of American rule, forty years of unctuous prating about liberty, forty years of fair promises had resulted in nothing to the Philippines but a tentative offer of independence in the future with many strings attached and with continued economic servility to the United States. In less than two years after the Japanese expulsion of the Americans, however, the Philippines are about to receive complete and unconditional independence. Good reason have the Americans to feel disgraced in the presence of Japan's action.

How uncomfortably the Americans are squirming over this invidious contrast is to be seen in the recent farcical happenings in the United States Congress. Sponsored by Millard Tydings, senator from Maryland and co-author of the Tydings-McDuffie Act which had promised a spurious Philippine "independence" for the future, a joint resolution has recently been introduced in both Houses of Congress calling for the granting of "immediate and full independence" to the Philippines. But of what use is this belated American action now, since the United States no longer has any authority over the Philippines and since the Philippines are already about to receive real independence from the hands of Japan?

If the United States had been at all sincere about independence for the Philippines, she had forty years in which to grant it. But what she did instead was to crush the Philippine Republic which had already been set up in 1898 by Emilio Aguinaldo and his associates. What she did was to crush all independent economic enterprise in the Philippines so as to make Philippine economy wholly dependent upon American capital and American markets. What she did was to pass the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934 which promised independence in 1946 but with so many strings attached in the form of continued American military and naval "protection" and continued American economic domination through manipulated tariff arrangements that the Philippines would have been nothing but a mere protectorate. But now that the United States has lost all control over the Phillppines, now that the Philippines are about to receive true independence from the hands of Japan, the United States is hurrying to make a gesture of granting an "immediate and full independence" which is no longer within her power to grant.

This farcical gesture is all of a piece with similar empty gestures made by the United States toward China. For a hundred years the United States had the power to treat China as a truly independent nation, but she chose to bind China to unequal treaties which infringed on China's sovereignty. Only after Japan had abolished extraterritoriality in China and had restored the foreign concessions to Chinese control did the United States hurriedly make the gesture of yielding up her special privileges to the shadow regime at Chungking. Little did it matter to her that by that time she no longer possessed anything in China to return and that the fugitive regime in the Szechwan mountains was in no position to receive anything even if the United States had had anything to return.

In the last presidential campaign, President Roosevelt derided Wendell Willkie as the "me too" candidate who had nothing to offer but a belated imitation of Roosevelt's own policies But Roosevelt himself is proving to be nothing but a "me too" President and the United States nothing but a "me too" nation. For with regard to the Philippines as with regard to China, the United States has been able to do nothing but belatedly imitate with empty gestures the substantial actions of Japan.

Strange Contrast

Presenting a strange contrast to the boastful, blustering statements issued by Anglo-American leaders regarding the Pacific front in the past are the warnings sounded by the enemy military experts within the past few days. Except for those Americans and British who, for political reasons, must continue to sound a note of moronic optimism, the great majority of the enemy observers have begun to come more and more out into the open, frankly admitting the tremendous difficulties they must face in fighting Japan.

Major-General George V. Strong, chief of the American Army's Military Intelligence, is one of those who has seen it necessary to warn the American people of the real situation in the Pacific. Speaking at a conference called by the United States War Department a few days ago, Major-General Strong declared that Japanese resources are tremendous, the morale of both the Japanese armed forces and the civilian population "excellent," while Japan possesses geographic advantages which give her defense positions "tremendous added strength." In pointing out these advantages which Japan has, the Major-General heavily discounted any likelihood of an early end to the fighting in the Pacific. It is also interesting to note that this officer further ridiculed all beliefs that Germany has been weakened in any way by the strain of fighting. His assertion that Germany now has nearly three times as many combat divisions in the field as she did when the war started is proof of Germany's mighty power, a fact which has a direct bearing on the Pacific situation, since a strong Germany will make it just that harder for the anti-Axis nations to concentrate effectively in the Pacific.

Another American to give a warning about the future prospects in the Pacific was Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, who asserted at a press conference in Washington that the next twelve months would place "the greatest strain in history" on the United States. Patterson knew exactly what he was talking about, for he had just returned from a tour of the Pacific front where he had had ample opportunity to see the real strength of the Japanese Forces. He declared that "there have been troubles and difficulties in the past and we have in the main overcome those troubles and difficulties but the most difficult job of all lies ahead."

Both Major-General Strong and Undersecretary of War Patterson are in a position to know the truth. They are both military men, with every opportunity to see the uncensored reports on the heavy casualties and losses being suffered by the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific. They know that the gains made are insignificant, paltry, in view of the overwhelming sacrifices entailed in the costly operations carried out under MacArthur's direction. They have had every chance to study and realize that Japan's positions are virtually impregnable, with every geographical advantage and an unconquerable will to win. That is why they have abandoned their optimism and voiced their convictions in a definitely pessimistic strain.

Add to their statements the frankly voiced opinion of American Navy Secretary Frank Knox that the Pacific war is no "push-over," and the enemy's pessimism becomes even more emphatic in nature. The Anglo-Americans, in particular the Americans, are finally realizing that when they arrogantly forced Japan to rise in arms, they started something which they are incapable of handling. They had desired to harass and intimidate Japan, but they found their tactics boomeranging in their own faces. They discovered, too late, that bullying measures fail with a strong, proud nation determined to fight, if necessary, for her ideals. Today, their tune has changed. They see before them long years of bloody, devastating and troublesome fighting, the future outcome veiled in clouds of doubt. And in the meantime, Japan girds her belt for the final march to victory.

A Year Ago Today

October 6, 1942

The cruel and barbarous treatment meted out to innocent Japanese civilians by Mexico, Peru, Panama, and other Central American countries including Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, was strongly protested against and denounced by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a statement issued today.. The Spokesman reminded the above countries of the invaluable contributions the Japanese residents have made toward the progress of those countries, spoke of the traditional friendship which Japan has always displayed, and asked them to reconsider their actions in the light of international humanity and justice.

* * *

In line with the recently adopted policy on ocean transportation system, particularly planned shipbuilding, designed to increase wartime transporting capacity, the Cabinet at today's regular meeting decided to establish an emergency overland transportation system. In order to augment traffic capacity, shipbuilding will be expedited as much as possible. At the same tme, a wartime structure will be set up in land transportation so that, wherever feasible, cargoes for maritime transportation along the domestic coast lines can be switched over to land traffic.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Axis Solidarity

(From The Shanghai Times)

The present Axis revolt against Anglo-American world domination has to all appearances fallen into a state of temporary stalemate in Europe, but, taken as a whole, the current global war is developing decidedly favorably for the Axis Powers and all the oppressed races and nations of the world. As we have pointed out time and again, the Axis Powers are fighting for freedom and independence, justice and peace, racial equality and common prosperity, whereas the Anglo-American plutocrats are waging this war primarily for the purpose of holding down the rising nations and keeping the weaker peoples in utter thraldom under their imperialism.

In other words, we are striving to save humanity from Anglo-American imperialism, which is essentially concerned with territorial aggrandizement and exploitation of the "backward peoples" with nothing but material gain in view. Thus, the anti-Axis nations are agreed in seeking material gain, and it is due to this very fact that their interests cannot but conflict with one another. The reason is obvious, because what Britain wants in terms of territory or material is just what the United States wants.

The actual instances of conflicting interests among the anti-Axis Powers are indeed legion. To name just a few, the United States' policy of the "Open Door," which was advanced by Secretary of State John Hay in 1899, was unmistakably America's challenge to the monopolistic privileges which Britain was then enjoying in China. In fact, this country with its 400 million population and its almost inexhaustible material resources has in the course of the past century caused the imperialistic Powers to fight with one another with or without armed force over conflicting interests in hundreds of different cases. Similarly, Australia and Africa will become scenes of imperialistic clashes between the anti-Axis Powers, and the United States and Britain in particular, if Anglo-American imperialism is by some rare chance allowed to survive. What the United States is doing in India ostensibly in a joint war effort with Britain also reveals the ulterior motive with which the Americans are trying to ingratiate themselves with the British there.

Such a quest for material gain presents a striking contrast to what the Axis Powers are working for in their life-and-death struggle against aggression. What they are bent upon doing is to give, and not to take.

In any event, the Axis Powers will fight on to defend themselves as well as the cause of justice for humanity as a whole with an increasingly strong solidarity among themselves. This Axis solidarity, coupled with the ever-mounting enthusiasm for Pan-Asianism and freedom from Anglo-American influence among the East Asiatic nations, will certainly prove one of the most decisive actors of the final Axis victory in the war and the liberation of all oppressed peoples from Anglo-American tyranny. The Axis Powers should therefore do all that they can to promote their unity to the highest possible degree.

Terror: Instrument of Policy

(From the Noon Extra)

The history of the founding and expansion of the British Empire is replete with tales of horror and atrocity; and in unguarded, boastful moments British statesmen of the past and present have cynically revealed how Britain secured and maintained one-quarter of the globe through the use of terror as an instrument of national policy. Those who doubt the veracity of this statement need but glance at India today to find all the confirmation required. But terror as an instrument of policy takes many forms; and the British have not failed to exploit every channel. In every war in which the British have engaged, they have devised new methods of terror until up to the present day they have reached the epitome of this art.

In recent months there have been increasing signs of a desperate British effort to shoulder Germany with the stigma of initiating terror attacks against civilians. Perhaps this is intended to fortify the British people against the certain retaliation to come. Perhaps it is just a propagandistic effort to cover Britain's crime with a veil of virtue. But whatever the motive may be, it is doomed to failure.

It is an undeniable fact that the Fuehrer, even prior to the outbreak of the European war, had made every effort to outlaw airplane as a military weapon against any objectives away from the front. The British rejected this proposal categorically because the airplane was an inexpensive and efficient weapon to terrorize and subdue recalcitrant natives throughout the British Empire.

Following the outbreak of hostilities the Fuehrer continued his earnest efforts to alleviate as much as possible the effects of war on the civilian populations and issued specific instructions to the Luftwaffe to direct their attacks against military objectives exclusively, appealing, meanwhile, to the anti-Axis to do the same. The British reply was the bombing of Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven in September, 1939.

The fear of attack by the Luftwaffe stayed Britain's hand momentarily after that, but on January 12, 1940 British bombers raided the undefended German island of Sylt. Sporadic British attacks continued throughout the spring of 1940, during which period the German Luftwaffe scrupulously refrained from attacking the British Isles. Following the fall of France, Chancellor Hitler again appealed for the humanization of warfare in a great speech before the Reichstag on July 19, 1940, but Britain's answer was the air attack on Weimar followed by the first night attack against Berlin five days later. It was not until September 7, 1940 that the Luftwaffe initiated its great raids that devastated a score of British cities.

We realize that the war has now reached such a stage of wanton terror that it is not so important who started it, but who will end it. We are confident that the German Luftwaffe will end it by destroying it at its source in England; and when the British people in their agony cry out against those who brought them terror from the skies, let them know that it was their own leaders who proved their worst enemies.

The Old Order and the New

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Under the old order, the Americans and the British, even more so than the Dutch had gradually, while preaching democratic doctrines, in practice sought to dominate all small nations and unprotected Asiatic races, and subjugate them to their will so that they could not resist the economic and political exploitation which followed. The Anglo-Americans even robbed these small peoples of their very souls.

The New Order means, simply, putting an end to this intolerable state of affairs, and the establishment of a regional regrouping of family-nations who will in the future be able to protect and help each other to resist domination and exploitation from without—hence Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere plan, which is already succeeding so well.

The world is progressing apace and nineteenth century conceptions of "divide and rule," by which the Americans, the British and the Dutch held on to their colonial possessions and so-called protected states, especially in Asia, can no longer survive. It has outlived its time. It never served any usefulness.

Scientific progress has made it impossible—social progress demands—that this domination by the Anglo-Americans shall cease, despite their tremendous money-power. It has ceased, thanks to the undaunted spirit of Japan's fighting forces in the War of Greater East Asia and to the efforts of Germany in Europe. Today Anglo-American supremacy in the economic sphere, in both hemispheres is definitely ended. Their complete military eclipse is a matter of time.

While the New Order will confer on all peoples, even the smallest of them, the right to determine their own future, they will be assisted, guided and protected not by any single Power or combination of Powers seeking their exploitation, but by a comity of sister nations who will safeguard their interests and see that they do not become subject to exploitation by any one member or members of this family of nations, and much less by any outside Power.

It will thus be seen that the New Order aims at the restoration of full political integrity to small as well as great nations, based on a system of mutual aid, respect and cultural as well as economic cooperation. Thus will be established an atmosphere of universal contentment, which is the underlying principle of Hakko Ichiu. In this way, and this way alone, can future world upheavals be prevented, for no one nation or race need envy what another has because there will be Co-Prosperity. Everlasting world peace will be the result of the consummation of the New Order with the final defeat of the common enemy of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

TAIWAN GEARS ECONOMY TO MEET NEEDS OF WAR

Plan for Industrialization of Island Pushed

(From the Oriental Economist)

Taiwan, like Chosen, is playing an important role in the building of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The position of this southern base has increased in importance by its remarkable development as a source of military supply for the theater of war which has extended to the South.

Since the opening of the Sino-Japanese conflict, Taiwan, as Japan's outpost, has made immense contributions toward Japan's strategic development in South China and also toward the economic reconstruction of Canton, Swatow and Hainan Island. It is now required that the island, not only an outpost, but a chief base for the southward advance. This is to be achieved by further industrialization of the island in line with Japan's southern development policy.

The industrialization of Taiwan has been the object of study by all the successive governor-generals. Originally, the economic life of the island was based only upon agriculture but later it was established on the dual basis of farming and industry. A first step for the realization of this reform, there was completed in 1934 the Jitsugetsu-tan (Lake Candida) Power Station of the Taiwan Electric Company. Many important factories then followed in succession.

Industrialization Stepped Up

The results of these successive industrial undertakings were noteworthy. In 1939, the ratios of industrial and agricultural products to the value of the whole industrial production were 43.25 per cent and 47.91 per cent respectively. In 1940, these ratios were found to be in the reverse, the former standing at 47.60 per cent and the latter at 40.96 per cent.

Table 1

Taiwan Industrial and Agricultural Productions to Total Output Value

Year	Industry	Agri-culture	Others	Total Value
1937	43.25	47.91	8.84	100
1938	41.70	48.69	9.61	100
1939	45.94	44.49	9.57	100
1940	47.60	40.96	11.44	100

As indicated by the above figures, industrial products show a gradual expansion. But of the industrial productions for 1940, 64.2 per cent was represented by foodstuffs, 11.9 per cent by chemicals and only 5 per cent by metals.

Table 2

Comparative Industrial Production

Name of Industry	1937	1940
Foodstuff industry	71.9	64.2
Chemical industry	9.2	11.9
Metal industry	3.9	5.0
Pottery industry	2.4	2.7
Machine tool industry	2.4	4.3
Timber industry	1.5	3.4
Spinning industry	1.4	1.8
Printing and binding industry	1.4	1.3
Others	5.0	5.4
Total	100	100

Sugar Most Important

As is clear from the above figures, the total manufacturing industries of Taiwan are still seen chiefly in fields other than heavy industry, the manufacture of sugar being the most important. The metal industry is represented mostly by aluminum, metallic magnesium, nickel, alloyed iron, etc.

Governor-General Hasegawa explained the position of the islands as follows:

"In pursuance of the country's southward policy which must be carried out in view of the serious international situation, it is necessary to give far greater attention than ever before to the defense development of Taiwan so as to make it a fortress and an unmoving aircraft carrier. Manufacturing industries must be developed despite the fact that conditions on the island are not all favorable. The concentration policy must even be pursued at some cost. It is also hoped that every effort will be made in the development of transportation facilities." Just when these plans were about to be launched the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Needless to say the movement for equipping the island as an "unmoving aircraft carrier" was accelerated.

Aluminum Production Pushed

Corresponding progress has been made with the industrial schemes for the island. Concentrated effort was made for the expansion of production of aluminum and metalic magnesium. This was followed by the successive launching of enterprises in the fields of heavy and chemical industries. It may be added that the sugar industries of Taiwan which represent the most important industry of the island and which had been turning out spirits and anhydrous alcohol by the use of molasses at the time of the outbreak of the current war, are now producing high class fuel materials like butanol and acetone.

Thus, the whole industrial strength of Taiwan has been geared with the national mechanism of wartime industry. Nor can it be overlooked that the high enthusiasm with which the islanders have responded constitutes an important factor in all these emergency undertakings.

WORK OF YUZABURO YAMAGATA IN NORTH CHISHIMA REVEALED

Pioneer Started Colonizing Enterprises in Bleak Islands—Was Man of Recognized Courage

By REISHIRO EGUCHI
(From the Kaizo)

Part II

Tokichi Yanagida was a resident of Nemuro, Hokkaido, and was engaged in the shipping business. He also owned a piece of land 100,000 tsubo in area on the island of Shikotan in the Chishima Archipelago. During his frequent trips to Hakodate, he came into contact with Yamagata, whose imposing personality made a deep impression on him. He made inquiries regarding this young man and finally decided to advance his acquaintanceship.

"Mr. Yamagata," he beckoned him one day, "I have been thinking of wanting a leisurely talk with you. What is your real motive in life anyway? Perhaps I can be of some assistance. How about talking things over?"

Yamagata knew all about Yanagida before this and his kind but determined words brought a ready response. Yamagata smiled gratefully and without the slightest sign of humility replied, "My real motive lies further north. The fact is, I have in mind the establishment of a firm fishing ground in the waters surrounding the Chishima Archipelago for our fishermen, establish a colony of fishermen and colonial militia and be prepared against any invasion which is bound to come sooner or later.

"You might think me a meglomaniac for having such ideas, but I mean to accomplish this somehow. I hope, at least to carry on the work to a point where the Government would open its eyes and take an active interest."

"Just as I thought," said Yanagida. "I had a feeling you had some kind of a scheme up your sleeves, but I never dreamed you had such far-sighted plans.

"Forgive me, if I seem patronizing, but as things are your chance will never come. How about it! Why not come to Nemuro and start a shipping agency. My headquarters are up there and I have friends there who can help you."

Yamagata beamed with joy. "Thank you very much," he said. "If that can be arranged I shall be more than grateful. And I am sure I can gather together enough stevedores and workmen without any trouble." Thus Yamagata without the slightest hesitancy decided to accept the assistance of Yanagida who so kindly opened a way for him.

Admirers Flocked

When news got around that Yamagata had decided to leave for Nemuro to start a shipping agency a surprisingly large number of his admirers flocked to him and expressed their desire to go and work for him. Yamagata did not need so many. Only a few were enough to start with, but it was no easy matter leaving his faithful followers behind. He told them his plan: that he intends to open a branch office in Hakodate soon and also start farming and cattle raising in Nemuro and Chishima, that he would soon have enough work for all of them. Only then was he able to persuade his reluctant followers to remain behind and started for Nemuro accompanied by a select few.

Yamagata and his men put their heart and soul into their new venture and as was anticipated, the shipping business prospered with each day. He called for his faithful followers one after another and his men prospered with him.

When his shipping business was firmly established Yamagata was impatient to start on his next venture. He consulted with his benefactor Yanagida and in January, 1888, he purchased 9,171,397 tsubo of Government land in Nemuro to start a cattle ranch. Three years later he set up a branch office of his shipping business in Hakodate as was originally planned and that same year he purchased additional 990,000 tsubo of government land on the bank of the Joro River for another cattle ranch.

The following year he launched out at last into his long-dreamed venture—that of developing the fishing industry in the northern seas. This undertaking was carefully and patiently planned. He made a personal survey of the fishing grounds from Nemuro to Etorof Island following the data of his ancestor Masutomi Matayemon and being a virgin field it soon turned out to be a very profitable venture.

Realizing the importance of developing the mineral resources of Hokkaido he next directed his energy to mining. Here again the fruits of his genius and industry were admirable. One after another the dormant mines were developed and in short time mining became one of the leading industries of the island.

His many business ventures called for a closer touch with the capital and in 1893 he returned to Tokyo in order to establish a branch office.

While in Tokyo, he called on his old teacher and adviser, Jugo Sugiura, to pay his respects and at the same time make a report on the current conditions in the north. There he met his old friend Juko Shiga once more.

After graduating from the Hokkaido Agricultural School, Shiga taught school for a while in Nagano Prefecture and with the outbreak of the Anglo-Russian controversy in 1886 he made a tour of the Caroline Islands, Australia and New Zealand and upon his return the following year published a book entitled, "Conditions in the Southern Pacific" which attracted wide attention and brought him fame. Later in company with Setsurei Miyake, he founded the magazine "Nipponjin" and added to his literary fame.

Was Happy Reunion

It was a happy reunion indeed, when the two friends met again after such a long time.

"My dear Yamagata," said Shiga, "you certainly have made a great success. Not long ago I had the pleasure of interviewing Home Minister Inouye regarding his inspection tour of Hokkaido and learned all about your wonderful achievements.

"It made me exceedingly happy to learn that you have made good. Tell me all about it. I would like to include it in the next issue of the Nipponjin."

"You make me blush, Shiga. What I have accomplished is nothing compared with the influence you wield with your pen. By the way, relations with China seem rather strained and should there be a war I hope to be of some service in the shipping end."

Shiga heaved a deep sigh. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "they say that a man changes as he attains greatness. You certainly have changed from the wild dreamer of ten years ago. Keep up your good work with the same spirit."

True to his promise Yamagata rendered distinguished services in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) by mobilizing his shipping facilities in the important task of transporting ammunitions and war supplies. In the meantime, his shipping, grazing, mining and fishing business prospered with the war and he was now one of the biggest industrialists in Hokkaido.

His fishing company accounted for more than 20 per cent of the marine products of the country. His herring catch reached a peak during 1897 and his surveys and development of the fishing grounds around Kitachishima, North Pacific, Amur Bay, Ohkotsk Sea and around Kamchatka brought about a new phase in the fishing industry and Hakodate as the center of this industry prospered with the years.

From about this time, Yamagata began to think more about the importance of colonization than northern defense. "The world," he said, "is constantly changing. If we remain satisfied as an island kingdom we will not be able to keep up with the other leading Powers. Defense of the north seas is necessary but the Government will look after this.

"As to the development of Hokkaido, I have already laid a firm foundation and my brother, Sadasaburo, can carry on from here.

"For the future of Japan, we must find a suitable land where our people can colonize."

Selected Brazil

After a thorough investigation he selected Brazil as the most suitable place to plant a colony and dispatched Iwanaga to that country to make a survey. And when Juko Shiga visited Hokkaido in 1906 as a member of the Japanese Commission to settle the boundary line of Saghalien following Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), Yamagata sought out his old friend to get his advice on the colonization probelm.

Shiga was all for his friend's plan. "Your idea is splendid," he said, "now that the Russo-Japanese War is over, there will be peace in this region for some time to come. However, we cannot afford to be contented. We must not forget that there are other powerful nations and who knows what will happen next. Your plan to colonize Brazil is just the thing Japan needs and who is there better fitted than you for this task. Yamagata, I hope you all the success in your new endeavor."

Yamagata crossed over to Brazil in 1908 and two years later sent for his family to start the life of a colonist in earnest.

He settled with his family on a plot of uncultivated land some 12,000 acres in area situated in the hilly regions of the Amazon Valley some five hours' train ride from Rio de Janeiro and once firmly settled he branched out into other enterprises. He started live-stock farms, salt farms and fishing industry and played an important part in the Japanese colonization of Brazil.

Yamagata died in Brazil on February 5, 1938 at the age of 64 but his name will live forever as one of the greatest of Japanese pioneers.

(End)

Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times
Evening

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

No. 15,996 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

3 P.I. Leaders Reveal Impressions Gained From Japan Visit

Spiritual and Industrial Aspects Of East Asia Leader Nation Profoundly Affect Mission

Domei

MANILA, October 5.—Returning to Manila yesterday from their trip to Japan, Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Commission, Jorge B. Vargas and Benigno S. Aquino, members of the same commission, expressed wonder and admiration over Japan's extensive industries and the beauty and strength of orderly life existing in that country.

LAUREL

The following are the comments of the three Filipino leaders of their impressions on Japan:

Dr. Jose P. Laurel: "On my visit to Tokyo, I felt with more direct keenness the pulsating throb of Japan's might which I had even detected in Manila. The supreme honor of being graciously granted an audience by His Imperial Majesty and the conferment of the decorations is a glory unsurpassed for any Filipino. In the sublime solemnity and mysticism of the Ise Shrines I felt that I had caught a glimpse of the true core of the Japanese spirit, and to me it seemed that the Japanese are a superbly favored people. The light of Asia radiates from the sublimity of the Ise Shrines and is worthy to be worshipped by all the billions of Asia's peoples. The great ideal of Japan to construct while fighting appears quite natural to anyone who really knows Japan."

VARGAS

Mr. Vargas: "The stupendous industrial strength of Japan struck me forcefully and instilled infinite confidence in me. The Philippines had been under the domination of western Europe for a long time, but she has only been influenced superficially and was not able to absorb the good points to make them her own. Japan has retained her own indigenous culture and strengthened this with the good characteristics of the western European civilization for the attainment of the phenomenal progress that she has made. Japan's strength and invincibility has been wrought through the harmonious mingling of the spiritual culture of the Orient and the scientific knowledge of the West.

"The Philippines must emulate Japan from now on and endeavor to solidify firmly the foundations of our nation. The perfect working of the ration system calls for unqualified praise and amazement. In the life of the Japanese people, I perceived beauty and strength emanating from order and harmony."

AQUINO

Mr. Aquino: "It behooves the Filipinos to visit Japan whenever opportunity offers, for from these interminglings will be born mutual Japanese-Filipino understanding and trust. Japan's might and glory has been carved a hundredfold more forcefully in mind as compared to my conceptions of Japan previous to my visit. In this meaning, I place great hopes on the Filipino students in Japan."

Press Comments

Wednesday, October 6

ASAHI—E. Asia Set-Up Geared; Britain Stands Accused

MAINICHI—Japan and Harriman

E. Asia Set-Up Geared

ASAHI—Following the arrival in Japan of Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission, the Government on Tuesday decided to appoint Shozo Murata as the Japanese Ambassador to be dispatched to the Philippines.

That the Philippines will now achieve independence as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere shows, together with the independence of Burma and participation of Indonesians in their own government, that the new political system for the peoples of the Southern Regions has been fully geared. There is infinite historical significance in this as meaning the shattering of Euro-American power over East Asia, revival of Asiatic autonomy and a phase of political offensive against the United States and Britain.

The independence of the Philippines, above all, will not only mean the downfall of an American advance base but victory, in an unmistakable form, of Japan's moral diplomacy over the selfish, fraudulent and merely verbal American policy of Philippine independence.

What must be the joy of the Filipinos who are to enjoy the glory of independence so soon! But the independence of a nation is not to be achieved by a declaration of it. As Dr. Laurel has pointed out, political, economic and cultural developments are necessary for the full measure of independence that the Philippines is to enjoy. The task is tremendous.

What we wish to emphasize on this occasion is that the Filipinos must start out with a deep awareness as to how their consciousness and pride as an East Asiatic people had been obliterated and their life and spirit corrupted by the capitalistic colonial policy, liberalistic politics and economy, imposition of a sense of racial inferiority and gaudy outward illusion of luxury and sensual pleasures engineered by the United States.

The World War is now whipping up the nationalism of the East Asiatic peoples and the concept of an East Asiatic cooperation based on the principle of racial co-existence has become a strong and propelling force. Achievement of autonomy by the inhabitants of East Asia will form the greatest factor for the establishment of a world order based on international harmony.

Britain Stands Accused

ASAHI.—Conditions in India are steadily growing worse. The country-wide famine is most severe in the province of Bengal, the most fertile area in India. The British press reports that some 3,000 died of starvation in that province in the first half of September alone.

The British list as causes of the famine the rice crop failure in Bengal, stoppage of rice imports from Burma, refusal of farmers to sell, and speculative buying by unscrupulous merchants. These, however, are mere subsidiary causes. The first principal cause is the shipment of immense amounts of foodstuffs out of India by the British; second, the huge consumption of food by the American and British armies in India; third, the mismanagement of the Indian Government; and fourth, the requisition by the military authorities of transportation facilities which has halted the distribution and delivery of foodstuffs.

The British in pointing out the stopping of rice imports from Burma are merely resorting to their time-worn propaganda.

The aggravation of the food situation in India, in brief, is due to the selfish British policy of disregarding the welfare of the Indian people, which served a striking contrast to the Japanese attitude of wholehearted desire for the welfare and hap-

(Continued on Page 2)

FILIPINOS SET PLANS TO FETE NEW FREEDOM

Big Parades, Masses, Memorials to Mark Coming Freedom Day

Domei

MANILA, October 5.—Spirited preparations are in full swing throughout the Philippine Archipelago for celebrations to fete the coming independence day, with various committees in the country hard at work on details of provincial and municipal festivities.

It is reported that parades, masses, prayers and memorials are being planned everywhere to greet the day when the Philippines will gain freedom.

As part of the 10-day celebrations in San Fernando, Pampanga Province, more than 400 floats representing neighborhood associations, the Kalibapi and other civic organizations will participate in municipal parades to be held throughout the province.

It is understood that the winning floats of the various municipalities will be represented in a grand parade which will climax the event in San Fernando.

From General Trias, Cavite Province, it is reported that, under the auspices of local Catholics, a large altar is being prepared, in two plazas where mass will be held in connection wtih independence day.

Moreover, other religious sects will hold separate services, while a grand prayer will be offered by the entire populace for the national heroes and for the soldiers fighting for the cause of Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, reports from another section of the country reveal that similar preparations are also being speeded to celebrate the coming of independence.

Kalibapi Leaders Speak

Domei

MANILA. October 5.—"If the Filipinos have learned anything since the outbreak of the war it is that they now know the dignity of work and are using their own resources to the best advantage" declared a member of the Kalibapi Leaders Institute in an informal interview.

The Kalibapi members interviewed, included Max G. Ilorente and Miss Gregoria Cabantan, members of the Kalibapi Leaders Institute from Tarlac and Ilocosnorte respectively and Ijaime P. Red, a member of the Kalibapi Youth Leaders Institute from Albay.

Ilorente said: "Occidental influence prior to the war made us reluctant to take the initiative, and the Filipinos always took the course of least resistance. We wanted to do things the easiest way, but we were afraid to get our hands soiled."

Have New Spirit

He declared, however, "All that is changed today and now everyone is imbued with a new spirit now that the Philippines is about to attain independence."

He added that Filipinos today are not afraid of work and are enthusiastically shouldering the task of creating a Philippines truly worthy of independence.

Ilorente spoke as a man of conviction, for he gave up a profitable business which was netting him se-

(Continued on Page 2)

Pan-Arabian Meeting Faces Many Hitches

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 4.—The Pan-Arabian Conference proposed by Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha of Egypt to be held shortly in Cairo is facing various difficulties already.

The Indian Government has prohibited the dispatch of the representative of Indian Mohammedans to the conference. Also King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia announced that his country would not participate in it.

Meanwhile, King Imam Yahya of Yemen wrote a letter to the Egyptian Premier recently informing him that the Government has no interest in the proposed conference.

Muslim to Collaborate

Domei

BANJERMASIN, October 5.—Local authorities established here today the Central Headquarters for all Mohammedan organizations in southern Borneo in order to enable closer collaboration among local Mohammedan residents.

NEW U.S. TAX BOOST BILL ROUSES PROTEST BLAST

Coldest Reception in Decade Given To $10,500,000,000 Addition Asked American Congress

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—A storm of protest swept through Capitol Hill at Washington, not 24 hours after Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. asked Congress to provide an additional $10,500,000,000 yearly in wartime taxes, according to reports from the American capital.

According to latest Washington dispatches, Congress gave the long-awaited recommendations by Morgenthau the coldest reception of any revenue program in the past decade. It is understood that the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives bitterly assailed every major feature program during formal hearings on the first day.

With the committee members flatly opposed, it is expected that the bill will never reach the House floor for Congressional deliberation.

It is reported that the criticism of the program, which Morgenthau said has been given approval by President Roosevelt, is being spearheaded by Republicans, but this news is unconfirmed. It is understood, however, that even the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Robert L. Doughton, who is usually pro-administration, bitterly criticized the new measure.

New Tax Plan Offered

Domei

BUENOS AIRES. October 4.—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., submitted a bill for tax increase amounting to $10,500,000,000 to Congress today, according to Washington reports.

The outline of the new taxation plan proposed is as follows:

Individual income tax: The proposed increase in income tax revenue totals $6,500,000,000, by increasing taxation percentages, and by lowering the taxation limit. That is to say, taxable income amount is lowered from $1,200 to $1,000. The amount to be deducted from the income for family support is lowered from $350 to $300. Of the individual income tax paid, $2,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000 is to be paid back to tax payers after the conclusion of the war.

Corporation Tax: The total is to be increased by $1,100,000,000, but small corporations will be given special consideration.

Consumption Tax: By increasing taxes on alcoholic drinks, tobacco, soda water, chewing gum, traveling and other luxuries, an additional revenue of $2,500,000,000 is expected.

Real Estate Tax: By advancing tax percentages, the revenue is expected to be increased by $400,000,000.

U.S. Now Negotiating With Iran for Oil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—President Roosevelt announced today that negotiations are now being carried on with the Iranian Government for the supply of Iranian oil to the United States forces in West Asia, as a measure to cope with the present gasoline shortage in the United States, according to Washington reports.

Gasoline Shortage Spreading

Domei

BUENOS AIRES. October 4.—Gasoline shortage in the United States has now extended to the Western States and there is danger of the shortage becoming nation-wide.

Inviting 37 Senators and Representatives from the Western States, Harold Ickes, Oil Administrator, asked their support to the Government measure regarding the restriction of gasoline consumption.

"Pacific Coast States and Rocky Mountain areas will soon feel the shortage of gasoline," and Ickes declared, "therefore, public consumption of gasoline in those States is expected to be limited to about 15,000 barrels a day."

China Announces Shifts

Domei

NANKING, October 5.—The National Government of China today announced the appointment under date of October 4, of Chiang Tsohsuan, Vice-Minister of Construction, as Vice-Minister of Industry and Commerce

Mr. Chiang succeeds Yuan Yuhsu, who was recently shifted from Vice-Minister of Industry and Commerce to that of Interior.

Bogomov Given Africa Post

Domei

MOSCOW, October 4.—Alexander Bogomov, Soviet Ambassador of the Refugee Regimes at London, was appointed the Soviet representative to the French regime in North Africa today. His successor has not yet been decided.

Smuts Reaches London; May Visit U.S. Later

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 5.—General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, arrived at London this morning by air. According to the British Ministry of Dominions, the Government had invited Smuts to attend a War Cabinet meeting, London reports disclosed.

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—Premier General Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa arrived today in London via Cairo, accompanied by his son, the Chief of Staff, and several Staff officers. It is observed at London that he will later visit Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

NEWS BRIEFS

Admit Coo Isle Occupied

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 5.—British authorities admitted the success of German landings on Coo Island, in the Dodecanese Group, according to London reports. In a statement issued today, British military authorities said, "German forces that landed at Coo Island succeeded in occupying various important points. No further details have yet been learned."

Blast at U.S. Oil Plant

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—Nine persons were injured today when an explosion occurred at the Shell Petroleum Company plant at Birmingham, Alabama. Federal authorities are giving special attention to the accident and are conducting investigations as to its cause, according to reports from the scene of the catastrophe.

SCRIBE MISSION VISITS PREMIER

Manchou Party Here At Bid Extended by Information Board

The Manchoukuo newspapermen, now in Tokyo, called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo today at 8:30 a.m. After paying their respects to the Prime Minister, the party met Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and then visited the War, Navy and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries and the Board of Information.

The party will inspect the Tokyo Army Aviation School this afternoon and in the evening attend a dinner party at the Hoshigaoka Restaurant at the invitation of the Nippon Press Association.

At the invitation of the Board of Information, a party of eight Manchoukuo newspapermen left Hsinking on October 1 and arrived in Tokyo yesterday at 5:06 p.m. The party immediately paid their respects at the plaza of the Imperial Palace and then proceeded to their lodgings at the Dai Ichi Hotel. At 6:30 p.m. the newspapermen were invited to a dinner party given by the Board of Information.

U.S., Britain to Get Coolies

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 5.—The China Labor Union has commenced to recruit coolies to be sent to the United States and Britain beginning October 2, and on the first day 500 applicants were registered, according to reports from Chungking.

Families of coolies sent abroad are offered various relief and welfare measures, such as the education for their children, allowances and others.

Air Base Loss in China, India Seen By U.S. Solon; Urges Immediate Aid

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—Reports from La Junta, Colorado, quoted Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat from Kentucky, the last returning member of the five Senators who toured the world battlefronts, as saying last night while en route to Washington, "Quick help must be sent to General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in India and China and to Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th United States Air Forces in China, or we are apt to lose our air bases there."

Senator Chandler agreed with other members of the committee that the wartime drain on American oil supplies was disproportionately heavy and said that other countries have not been supplying their share.

Knox Sees Long War

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox inspected the port of Naples which was occupied by the United States Fifth Army, and returning to Algiers, Sunday, spoke as follows, according to Algiers reports;

"The European war has only just begun, and in the future we must be prepared for enormous human sacrifices. To think that it will be a short war is a great mistake."

Nippon Planes Superior

Domei

LISBON, October 4.—The superior quality of Japanese planes was admitted by Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th United States Air Corps in Chungking, in an interview given to American newspapermen recently, according to reports reaching here from Kunming, China.

"The Japanese air strength in the entire southern China area has now increased two to three times, and furthermore the technical skill of Japanese pilots has remarkably advanced, due to the result of careful training."

GERMAN AIR, SEA FORCES HIT ENEMY SHIP LANES

U-Boats Sink 7 Vessels Near Africa-- 8 Others Hit in Mediterranean-- Naval Clash Also Reported

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—Major successes achieved by the Luftwaffe and Reich naval formations in crippling attacks against Anglo-American communication lines featured the hostilities on Monday in the European war theater.

German submarines operating against anti-Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean area and off the North African coast sank seven enemy vessels totaling 59,000 tons.

Fighter bombers of the German air force smashing enemy communications in the Mediterranean damaged eight large merchant vessels aggregating 70,000 tons, which formed part of a strongly protected convoy transporting troops evidently destined for the Italian front. Aerial assaults were also carried out east of Cape Tenes on the North African coast. Luftwaffe formations furthermore attacked enemy shipping at Termoli on the Adriatic Coast scoring hits on landing boats in the quays.

In a naval battle fought between the Reich and anti-Axis units off the West African coast, light German naval formations clashing with enemy destroyers torpedoed one enemy destroyer and hit several others. The German units returned undamaged to their base.

Enemy Still Held Up

The southern Italian war front showed no new change with the Anglo-American forces apparently still being deployed and lined up for new advance. Vanguards of the enemy forces are still being held up by the Reich rearguards on the plain between Naples and Volturno River. Further eastward, German troops evacuated the towns of Benevento and Bartholomeo.

Meanwhile, Reich troops attacked enemy landing forces near Termoli on the Adriatic Sea where fighting is still going on. Further developments in this sector are being watched with keen attention by military experts.

In the meantime, the evacuation of Corsica Island has been completed with complete success. All the heavy materials including the largest and most modern guns as well as prisoners which were taken in the course of the Corsica fighting were evacuated to the Italian mainland. All important military installations on the Island were also destroyed.

8 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, October 5.—German submarines attacking anti-Axis convoys off the coast of North Africa and in the Mediterranean, sank seven merchant vessels totaling 59,000 tons, and one destroyer, according to German naval authorities.

12 U.S. Bombers Downed In Reich; Frankfurt Hit

Domei

BERLIN, October 5.—German Defense Corps attacked anti-Axis planes that raided Western Germany yesterday and shot down 12 American four-engined heavy bombers, German air force authorities announced today.

Domei

BERLIN, October 5.—Anti-Axis bomber plane units raided Frankfurt in Southwestern Germany last night and caused much damage to residential quarters and public buildings, German military authorities announced today.

At one hospital, 150 child patients were buried alive. German defense units shot down 38 enemy four-motored heavy bombers in and around the city, it is learned up to the present.

British Occupy Highway

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 5.—With British forces stationed in Iraq having occupied the main thoroughfare between Iran and Iraq, running from Teheran to Bagdad via Hamadan, the entire traffic on the road has been suspended. Thus, the trip between Teheran and Bagdad must now be made by the round-about way via Basra, according to Bagdad reports.

Aussie Spendings Mount

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—The total war expenditure of Australia from the beginning of the War to the end of August this year amounted to £1,194,000,000. At this rate, the total in six months' time will surpass the entire war expenditure of Australia in the first World War amounting to £1,265,000,000, Australian Premier John Curtin announced today, according to Canberra reports.

Yoshizawa Ends Tour

Domei

SAIGON, October 5.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, returned to Saigon last Friday and immediately left for Hanoi on completion of his inspection tour in Cochin China. It was further reported that Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, returned to Hanoi from Dalat on the same day.

Stevedores in Halifax Strike; Transport Idle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES. October 5.—Longshoremen at the port of Halifax, Canada, went out on strike on October 2, and on the wharves are accumulated war supplies, perishable provisions and other goods for transportation, according to Ottawa reports.

As an emergency measure to cope with the situation, the Labor Ministry of the Canadian Government decided to mobilize army, navy and air forces for undertaking the loading and unloading of cargoes.

Domei

LISBON, October 4.—The 9,000 workers at the Vickers-Armstrong Shipbuilding Yards at Barrow-in Furness, England, who had been striking for two weeks, for a wage increase, returned to work today as the Shipbuilding Yards agreed to increase their wages by 20 shillings a week.

U.S. Launches Carrier

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 4.—A new United States aircraft carrier, San Jacinto, was recently launched at Camden, New Jersy, it is reported here. The same vessel was first planned as a cruiser but was changed into a carrier in the course of construction, reveals a Washington dispatch.

Navy Chiefs Shifted

Domei

LISBON, October 4.—The British Chief-of-Naval-Staff, Admiral Alfred Dudley R. P. Pound was recently replaced by Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander of the Allied Naval Forces in North Africa and the Mediterranean, it was reported today, according to dispatches from London.

Fire Claims British Ship

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 4.—A fire broke out in the British vessel, Lorret, 6,682 tons, while lying at anchor in a northern port in Chile. The fire, which was responsible for the vessel's sinking, is reported to have been caused by a lighted cigarette, according to dispatches from Santiago.

BURMA OPENS 4-DAY PARLEY

Governors Discuss Vital Issues; Ba Maw Exhorts Conferees

Domei

RANGOON, October 5.—A four-day Gubernatorial Conference, the first to be held since Burma's acquisition of independence, was convened here today with the participation of 18 Provincial Governors from Upper Burma, in the presence of Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw, Vice Prime Minister Thakin Mya and Interior Minister U Baw Win.

The first-day session adjourned after a fervent address by Prime Minister Ba Maw.

In the course of the remaining three days of the four-day session, 11 important subjects will be taken up for earnest discussion, namely:

1. Securing of the supply and smooth distribution of vital commodities and foodstuffs necessary for the prosecution of the war.
2. Bolstering the civilian defense organization, as well as maintenance of peace and order.
3. Maintenance of discipline among Government officials.
4. Re-examination of the domestic and political situation.
5. Wartime taxation.
6. Wartime agricultural policy with stress laid on rice crops, increased production of raw cotton, as well as the supply of fodder for cattle.
7. Forestry and mining problems.
8. Wartime traffic and transportation.
9. Enlistment for the Burmese National Army.
10. Mobilization of wartime labor.
11. Establishment of organic relations between the Government and the Dobama Synyetha Party throughout the country.

It is understood that a gubernatorial parley of 17 Governors from Lower Burma will be held within this month.

Addressing the conference Prime Minister Ba Maw felicitated the realization of the long-cherished independence and the creation of a new Burmese Government.

The Government is handling various administrative problems effectively through discussions among administrative officials, he said, adding that the present Gubernatorial Conference will serve as an important base for future parleys.

Declaring that Burma is now confronted with a vitally important situation both at home and abroad, Head of State Ba Maw pointed out that the defense of the country constitutes the most important item in the program for the new order in Burma which was recently made public.

The heaviest burden which every Burmese is called upon to shoulder at the present moment "is to bolster the independence of Burma and prosecute the war to a victorious end," he concluded.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

piness of the Indian people in consciousness of the racial affiliation linking us to them.

The progress of the Indian independence movement under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose must be considered to be a source of joy and hope for both the Indian people and us. Mr. Bose regards the use of armed force inevitable if India is to be set free and we cannot but agree. The frightful conditions in India are adding speed to the independence movement and possibilities are opening out before the revolutionists. We wish to point out to the Indian people that an opportunity for turning misfortune into a boon is now fast approaching.

Japan and Harriman

MAINICHI.—There is not a person who does not know that relations with the Soviet Union constitute the sorest cancer in the Anglo-American camp. The proposed three-Power conference is swaying this way and that and in the midst of it the United States Ambassador to Moscow has been changed. Admiral Wm. H. Standley, who did not get along so well with the Kremlin, was superseded by Wm. A. Harriman. Will the new man be able to straighten out the dreadful tangle?

Harriman is a name that evokes associations—not very savoury ones—in the mind of the Japanese. Harriman is a son of Edward Henry Harriman, American railroad magnate, who tried to steal from us the South Manchuria Railway. Having succeeded in gaining control of the railways in America, Harriman conceived the plan of securing control of all the railways from Dalren to Libau, a port on the Baltic Sea, in Latvia, linking his railways with the Pacific shipping routes, thus putting the world transit rights into the hands of the United States. Naturally, Japan's position in Manchuria and the sacrifices made for it were as if they did not exist in Harriman's eyes.

His first shot was taken in September, 1905, at the same time with the Portsmouth conference. His scheme was to make Japan transfer its management rights over the South Manchuria Railway and to purchase the Chinese Eastern Railway from Russia. So far as Japan was concerned, he seemed to have succeeded for a time. After arriving in Japan toward the end of August, he went into intense activity and on October 12 saw Prime Minister Katsura and signed with him a preliminary contract for the transfer containing 14 articles.

He thought that he had achieved his aim and he went home like a triumphant general But, just then, Plenipotentiary Jutaro Komura came home from Portsmouth. He was taken aback by the preliminary contract and, as there was, fortunately, a clause in the Portsmouth Treaty on which he could fall back, he succeeded in cancelling the insidious contract. It was a critical moment.

But Harriman was not a man to desist. He began to build a parallel line to the South Manchuria Railway by extending the Peking-Mukden line. As there was an Anglo-Japanese alliance at the time, and as the plan was a joint affair between the United States and Britain, Japan succeeded in inducing Britain to give up the idea. Finally Harriman, in 1908, threatened Japan with the establishment of a Manchuria Bank with which to build Pohai-Siberia Railway. But this as well as all other subsequent schemes failed.

On September 9, 1909 he died, but his death did not put a stop to American interference. In 1910 Secretary of State Knox demanded that the Manchurian railways should be made neutral. As both Japan and Russia refused, the American plan again fell through. He came again with a railway-paralleling plan but this, too, failed. Then he changed his tactics and began manipulating his Chinese debtors. The first Great War broke out and there followed the Washington conference, the Pacific four-Power pact, nine-Power pact on China and the 5-5-3 naval ratio. The United States must have smiled with satisfaction at last.

But Japan was not to wait for the death blow to fall. The Manchurian Incident, China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia have definitely shown that was not at all in Japan's nature.

U.S., Britain Now Treading Softly As Soviet Voice Grows Stronger

A changed attitude of the Anglo-American Powers in their policy toward the Soviet Union is being observed in face of Soviet demand to play a leading role with regard to the settlement of border questions and other issues; reports a Sofia dispatch to the Asahi dated October 4. The Anglo-American attitude to be adopted vis-a-vis these and other demands of the Soviet is now reported to have formed one of the major issues tackled in the recent Roosevelt-Churchill talks held at Quebec.

Last year and the year before last, when Soviet forces were hard-pressed by the German army in the Moscow and North Caucasus sectors, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin received visits from British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and President Roosevelt's special envoy. At that time, it is reported, the Anglo-American Powers were rather positive in their attitude toward the Soviet Union because they considered that the Soviet line of influence was more or less coincided with the border line as defined by the Reich-Soviet Military Agreement concluded in the autumn of 1939.

The recent change of the Anglo-American attitude is reported to be caused by the following Soviet demands:

Mediterranean Vital

1. Mediterranean question. The Soviet Union demanded the right of sending her representative to the Anglo-American Mediterranean Committee, and was successful in obtaining the agreement of the United States and Britain. The Anglo-Americans believed that Ivan Maisky would be appointed Soviet delegate to the same committee, but Premier Stalin appointed a person of heavier caliber, A. I. Vishinsky, whom he trusts deeply.

It is reported that Premier Stalin did not appoint Maisky to the post because he thought that Maisky would be too much influenced by the British. How serious a concern the Soviet Union takes in the Mediterranean can be seen even from this fact alone.

2. Balkan question. The Soviet Union demands that the Balkans should be led by the Soviet Union, no matter how the border lines of the Balkan countries may be changed. Here, she has been making various preparations to cope with the situation. Especially noteworthy is the fact that Varenchev, a noted authority on Southeast European affairs, has been appointed Director of the Balkan Affairs Bureau of the Soviet Foreign Office.

3. Turkish question. Concerning the Turkish question, the Soviet Union plans to conclude a special agreement concerning the use of the Dardanelles. She seems to consider that she has the right of using the straits without any restriction.

Having sent her delegate to the Mediterranean Committee this time, the Soviet Union has gained the position of having a direct concern in the Mediterranean. Besides, the foregoing Balkan policy of the Soviet is for the purpose of securing the way leading to the Adriatic Sea. Therefore, the Soviet intention to obtain the rights of using the Dardanelles naturally may be taken as an indication of her efforts to come out to the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea.

Sore Spot Touched

4. Middle East question. The Soviet Union proposed to the Anglo-Americans, that the spheres of influence in Iran should be defined. Simultaneously, it is reported, she desires to annex the areas adjoining Soviet-Turkistan. This question, perhaps, touches the Anglo-American countries in an especially sore spot. The Soviet Union plans to place under her influence Iran, Afghanistan, the hinterland of China and other countries surrounding India, thereby soldifying the footing for her political advance.

5. Other questions. As is generally known, in the years from 1930 to 1935 the Soviet Government and the Comintern showed a deep interest in Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, and other countries in the Arabian sphere. Afterwards, nonetheless, they undertook no more positive activities in this connection on account of the internal problems of the Soviet Union. According to indications, the Soviet interest in these countries has again risen of late. The Soviet Ambassador to Ankara, Vinogradov, especially, is actively keeping in contact with leaders of these Arab countries.

In this connection, the Soviet Union intends to take up the Mosul oilfield question. This fact is clearly endorsed by the report that the Soviet Union has recently begun sending troop reinforcements to the south of Lake Urmia, North Iraq, where Turkey borders on Iraq.

Hands Toward West

Judging from the foregoing circumstances, the Soviet political advance is directed toward the west. In short, the Soviet Government seems to be taking effective diplomatic steps to forestall activities of the Anglo-American diplomats. How will the United States and Britain dodge this Soviet spearhead? This question is explained on the basis of the latest data as follows:

1. As regards the Mediterranean question, an important point hinges on what result the inclusion of the Soviet Union in the Mixed Commission will bring about, but should the Soviet Union delegate a prominent figure, the United States and Britain will become very cautious.

2. In reference to the Balkan issue, an attempt is being made to set up a political bloc with Britain as the main figure, on the pretext of alienating the Balkans from the alliance with Germany. The Soviet program concerning the projected Balkan Confederation is laying stress on Bulgaria. On the other hand, Britain is anxious to have Turkey and Rumania play important roles. Turkey, herself, appears to be desiring Rumania to form a stronger bulwark in the North.

3. Concerning Turkey it is pointed out that in the eastern part of Turkey and especially in the region from the direction of Eraerum to the border of the Soviet Union, the military establishments have been strengthened by British technicians, with military roads completed and the construction of airfields under way. This fact is being considered important because it was not noted in the past.

4. Relating to the Middle East question, the strengthening of military installations by the British forces at Mosul in Iraq was started almost in parallel with the strengthening of the Soviet forces in the direction of North Iran. On the other hand, the whole of Iran, with the exception of North Iran, under occupation of the Soviet forces, is now under the control of the Americans. Basra port on the Gulf of Persia is already under American control with all shipping placed under American supervision.

It seems that the British has placed the entire control of this area into American hands and that she herself has been trying to retain Egypt, Syria, Palestine and other areas. This is a wise procedure. In fear of possible antagonism from the Soviet Union in connection with the Iran question, Britain allowed the American troops to be stationed there. In case the struggle for power between Britain and the Soviet Union comes to the fore, Britain perhaps intends to involve the United States.

Afraid of an intensification in the Soviet diplomatic offensive in parallel with the development of the war situation on the Eastern Front, the Anglo-American countries will try to softly stem this offensive and treat the Soviet Union with courtesy, if only outwardly.

KRONSTADT HIT BY REICH GUNS

Shipyards, Warships, Other Craft Blasted; Soviets Shift Units

Domei

BERLIN, October 5.—German naval coast artillery units on the Leningrad front broke their long silence yesterday when they suddenly opened fire on the naval port of Kronstadt, causing heavy dramages to several shipbuilding yards and warships and merchant vessels anchored in the harbor, German military authorities announced today. It was added that many points were set ablaze.

Soviet Offensive Lags

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—The Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front has slowed down in the past 24 hours due to autumn rains and the Wehrmacht's increased resistance, it is reported from Moscow.

For the first time in three months the Soviets used the phrase "local battles" to described operations.

Red Army newspapers, in recognizing the effectiveness of German counter-attacks, said that to repulse them is one of the most vital necessities for the continuance of the Soviet offensive.

Meanwhile, Berlin reports that the Soviets have been observed regrouping forces north of the Sea of Azov, adding that heavy Soviet attacks south of Melitopol as well as against the northern wing of the Melitopol bridgehead were repulsed.

The Red Army's landing area northwest of Dniepropetrovsk is a scene of bitter fighting in which the Soviets suffered heavily.

The battle situation in areas west of Smolensk and to the northwest of Demidov remained generally unchanged, but fierce struggles again ensued on both sides of the Smolensk highway.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe is reported to have destroyed 111 Soviet warplanes on the Eastern Front between October 1 and 4.

Filipinos Set Plans to Fete New Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

veral thousand pesos monthly, to enter the Kalibapi Institute.

Miss Cabantan, who was formerly a Home Economics teacher in Leyte High School said: Filipinos daily are learning and discovering new facts to their advantage.

She pointed out that "Even in the matter of food we have learned to appreciate local products which are just as good as those imported."

Youths Work Hard

Declaring that youth today has a vastly different outlook on life, Miss Cabantan asserted that "Youth today is working hard to shoulder the responsibilities of independence which will soon be theirs.

"Young people are no longer talking of dances or debuts or of the latest Hollywood styles. Today the talk is of how they are helping their families and of how they are contributing to the upbuilding of the nation."

Mr. Red, the youthful Kalibapi leader, emphasized the return of the Philippines to the Oriental fold, declaring that the United States tried to bind the Philippines to her forever through economic ties which made the Filipinos completely dependent upon America.

"There is a new spirit in the Philippines and that spirit is going to make the Philippines one of the leading nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Nelson, Landis in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—Donald Nelson, Director of the United States War Production Bureau, and James M. Landis, who was recently appointed United States Economic representative to the Near East, arrived at Cairo today.

They will investigate the economic condition of the Near East with stress laid on production and supply of materials to anti-Axis forces. Landis is expected to remain at Cairo for some time, and it is reported that he will act in the rank of a Minister as adviser to United States Minister Alexander Kirk at Cairo.

WORLD'S FINEST
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Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

Lieut.-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit

PHICHIT NOTES JAPAN AT WAR

Thai Mission Chief Reveals to Newsmen Impressions Gained

Domei

BANGKOK, October 5.—Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit, Deputy Defense Minister, who recently visited Japan as head of the Thai Military Mission and returned to Bangkok on September 28, told his impressions of Japan at a press interview given to Japanese newspapermen this morning. An outline of his impression follows:

"The main object of our recent visit to Japan was to inspect military affairs, but personally, I went there hoping to contribute to Japan-Thailand cooperation not only in military matters but in all phases of activity. I am particularly thankful for the sincere welcome courtesy extended to us at every place we visited.

"During our two weeks' stay in Tokyo, we had many opportunities of meeting and frankly discussing matters with Prime Minister and War Minister General Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, Chief of Staff General Sugiyama, Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Nagano, and other leaders of the Army and Navy. In various parts of the country, we inspected war industry plants.

"In visiting Japanese war industry factories, what most strongly impressed us was that Japan is making a great success of manufacturing various war necessities with her own materials and technique, without depending on outside aid. Particularly at airplane factories and shipbuilding yards, we felt full confidence in the production capacity of Japan.

"We also witnessed the instruction of Japanese Army air pilots and were surprised at the rigorous training given.

"On our way home, we visited the battlefields in the Philippines and Malai, and there we saw how bravely the Japanese forces had fought.

"The recent visit to Japan has further deepened our confidence in the military strength of Japan, and made us fully determine to cooperate with Japan and win the war at any cost."

Voluntary Society Set

Domei

AMBON, October 5.—Two hundred and fifty thousand Christian residents in the area centering in Ambon have decided to form a Christian Voluntary Service Society, which will be formally established in a large service rally at the Ambon Church on October 10.

MANY TROUBLES HIT U.S. PUBLIC

N.Y. Lacking Milk, Butter--Tobacco Supply Dwindling

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—On top of the still heavier tax burden which awaited the war-weary Americans, an instance of mounting inconvenience to the people was reported from New York where 30,000 families had to go without their morning milk, today, on account of the strike by 3,500 milkmen.

It is also learned that Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia appealed on Monday to hotels, and restaurants to refrain from serving butter to luncheon customers because of the current shortage of butter. LaGuardia said that he might have to issue an order banning its use during noon meals at eating places.

Another report from Washington quoted the Commerce Department as saying that America is facing a cigarette shortage, pointing out that manufacturers are already dipping into the 1944-5 reserves "to satisfy the need for 35,000,000-50,000,000 more cigarettes than the industry can buy tobacco to make."

Public Feels War Effects

Domei

LISBON, October 4.—The British paper, Manchester Guardian, gives an illuminating description of recent wartime scenes in America, the substance of the article being as given beblow;

"Civilian life in the United States has come to feel increasingly the effects of the war. The labor shortage in America has now become acutely obvious and one big cause may be attributed to the change of occupation among the workers. For example, the labor shortage in the war plants of mid-western United States is the result of many workers in the essential war plants quitting to take over the better paid jobs of street cleaners, porters, cart pullers and so forth.

"Tin cans have completely vanished from the stores. The 3,000,000,000 canned products for this year have been put up in glass jars and the variety of the glass containers have been restricted to 100 types from the previous 15,000 shapes and sizes. Nine pairs of stockings will be rationed out to the 53,000,000 American women, but these will be for the most part rayon with only a small portion cotton. Nylon stockings, substitute for silk, will only go to one person out of 35.

"Black market dealings are coming to be transacted with greater and greater intensity. The Wall Street Journal in its recent issue says that a pair of Nylon stockings may be had in the cities for $5.00. Furthermore, if one is willing to pay the price, gasoline, shoes, butter and so forth can be bought without ration tickets. The gradual scarcity of whiskey has been the cause of armed guards defending every truck load of whiskey, whenever the liquor is transported, to prevent hi-jacking of the cargo en route. The good old gangster days seem to have revived again.

"The government authorities are fervently encouraging citizens to cultivate every vacant lot as a measure against food shortage. These small plots are called 'victory gardens' and number more than 20,000,000 in America.

"Watches are being avidly bought up by the American public, but as most of the watch manufacturers have been transformed into essential war plants the watches now sold in United States are practically all of Swiss make. Many American products have been replaced with substitute articles. However, the retail dealers seem reluctant to stock up on substitutes for fear that they may be burdened with unsold goods in the future."

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INDIANS URGED TO PUSH DRIVE

Oust British in March to Delhi, Voices Boolchand

Domei

MUKDEN, October 5.—Denouncing the tyrannical rule of the Britishers toward India, who are responsible for the starvation of thousands of Indian compatriots, Nichelman Boolchand, President of the Mukden Chapter of the Indian Independence League, in an interview today declared: "The Indians of East Asia have no time to lose as the time has arrived for them to bear arms in their fight for the cause of righteousness and freedom for our countrymen suffering innumerable tortures unheard of in the history of the world at the hands of the vicious Britishers.

"Mother India calls us now before the British and Americans eat into the marrow of our bones. The vicious tactics engineered by the British Government are not uncommon for history reveals hundreds of similar incidents of barbarism. Every Indian must fully be prepared to march onward to Delhi to free our Motherland."

Urges Giving Food

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—Immediate need for getting food to the starving people of Bengal Province on the ground the famine conditions are "giving rise to too much political controversy in India" was urged in a letter published in the editorial page of the Manchester Guardian, according to a London report.

The letter written by Horace Alexander, who has just returned to England from visiting friends of the Ambulance Unit in India, said: "It certainly will not help this country to endorse themes that it is man-made famine and that the failure of the Bengal Ministry in preventing it is further evidence of the Indians' incompetence for self-Government.

Alexander stressed the value of importing even small amounts of necessary foodstuffs which he said "will do something toward reduction in prices in Bengal and should lead to relase any hoarded stocks that the Bengal Ministry has failed to discover."

The letter further declared: "Scarcity of shipping is not as great as it was and it could be argued that when the Government wants ships, needed vessels can be found. This Indian famine is a practical problem which can be solved and we should jump at the opportunity of solving it."

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Nippon Times
Published by
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Iranian King Visits Border

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 4.—King Riza Shah Pahlevi of Iran left Teheran today for Meshed which is situated near the Soviet-Iran border. This will be the first visit by King Riza to the area where Red troops are stationed since the entry of anti-Axis forces into Iran, according to dispatches from Teheran.

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Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA